# DRY GOODS:

our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties il find, this season, an unusually attractive stock

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Every department is well filled with a complete ortment of whatever is desirable in the list relities now being introduced in the world in the world we are receiving

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# TRI-WEEKLY,

and in many things are offer. "18

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

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MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

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To our friends among the merchauts of Mason, leming, Bracken, Harrison, Bath, Nicholas, Row-n, and adjoining counties, we would say we are ow receiving

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suitable to a first class jobbing house, and would solicit the trade of close buyers.

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that we have ever offered in this market. Also, that

MR. D. S. LANE,

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARI-SILK, OR POPLIN.

including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of nie:

DRESS GOODS. And the lowest prices. Be sure and see them before D. D. DUTY & CO.

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and selling very cheap, at D. D. DUTY & CO.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since

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CASSIMERES,

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-AND ALL-FURNISHING GOODS,

in their lines, might do themselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy.

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HOSIERY AND GLOVES. THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stock we have ever had, FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ncluding GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and co red, of superior quality. D. DUTY & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at D. D. DUTY & CO.'S,

CLOAKING CLOTHS. If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

# THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

NUMBER 17.

sonby, and prepare all for the approaching

till he knew what line of action I had resolved

she did not think she could bring hersef to

"When may I see grandma, darling?" asked she of Katinka.

handed me a small leather case strongly clusped in silver. I had to give Katinka a

meaning look to prevent her at once refusing

it As we drove back to the convent I opened the case, and found it contained a necklace

the deceit by which they were even momenta-rily in our hands. "Shut them up, don't let me look more at them," said she half angrily. "I am ashamed of what we have been doing,

I never knew Katinka so cross as on that evening. She did not speak of my aunt at

and the way in which their natures became,

Tha post of the next morning brought a most urgent letter to my aunt, entreating her

not to fail to be present at my cousin's wed-

she had thought.
"Go and fetch Katinka," said she to me,

and see if could not pursuade her to come

back with me for the wedding. She shall return here at once to grandmamma if we

"You may console yourself by remember-ng that I shall derive no benefit whatever

No benefit!-what! when she leaves you

"I'll not accept one shilling of it. I have letter here to post the day she leaves this.

I have confessed to her the whole deception I have practiced on her. I have returned the

ast remittance she sent me, and bidden her

"Benone!" said she, smiling sardonically Che bel tempramento!"

I am ruined!—I have not a sous in the world-no one needs me—no one wants me: the only

one, that dear aunt, who would grieve for me

shall not hear of my fate. But come along-

"Come along," cried I angrily, for her air of coldness had stung me to the quick—"let me finish with this mockery. Let us say

paper and pencil beside her, as her deafness

will permit his aunt to call on you, grandma," wrote Katinka, and the old lady made a gesture to imply at any time she liked to come. "Have you any other question to ask grand-

heart-mine, mine own for ever.

good-bye to my aunt."

What have I to live for? what to care for?

To go whither ?-to do what ?"

s ended. My aunt starts to-night."

and she so good and so kind."

and ear-rings of pearls the most splendid I

Go up and tell her that we live-I and

I WONDER WHY!

I wonder why when wild winds cry,
And rain drips from the caves,
And before the rising tempest fly
The last few fluttering leaves:
There bursts a tune of merry June
Upon the inner car,
Warm odors pass through the deep rich grass,
And the blackbird whistles clear!
I wonder why!

I wonder why, when night winds sigh, I wonder why, when night winds sigh,
And the city rests in shade,
And its living souls in slumber lie,
And glare and tunuit fade;
Far from the town on a clovered down,
With short, fine grass to tread,
'Mid gorse and gray stone I wander alone,
And larks carol overhead!

I wonder why!

Do I wonder why when you and I
Are parted by many a mile,
And between us tireless streams go by,
Woods whisper and pastures smile;
In whatever way, by night or day,
You come to eye or car,

You come to eye or ear,
You are no surprise to my gladdened eyes,
And the words of your song ring clear?
Do I wonder why? NEVER DESPAIR.

NEVER DESPAIR.

The opal-hued and many-perfumed morn From gloom is born:
From out the sullen depth of ebon night The stars shed light;
Gems in the rayless caverns of the earth Have their slow birth:
From wondrous alchemy of winter hours Come summer flowers;
The bitter waters of the restless main Give gentle rain;
Fading bloom and dry seed bring once more The year's fresh store:
Just sequences of clashing tones afford The full accord:
The full accord:
Through many ages, full of strife and ruth, The light reaches Truth;
Through efforts, long in vain, prophetic need Begets the deed;
Nerve, then, thy soul with direst need to cope:
Life's brightest hope
Lies latent in Fate's deadliest lair,
Never despair.

MICONLIGHT AND DARKNESS. Lights about the water dancing,
Eyes beneath the moonlight glancing,
Words spoken low;
Filled my heart, with tender fancying
Long, long ago.

Clouds above a dark sea bending. Sighs with sad sea-breezes blending Words wild with woe, All my heart with fears were rending Long, long ago.

Years that brought with them estranging, Hopes and fancies all deranging, Hearts altered so; Love, like life for ever changing, Since long ago. AFTER.

After the shaower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the day emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done:
After the harvest, golden sheaves.

After the clouds, the violet sky; After the tempest, the lull of waves: Quiet woods, when the winds go by; After the battle, peaceful graves.

After the knell, the wedding bells; After the bud, the radiant rose; Joyful greetings from sad farewells: After our weeping, sweet repose.

SONNET-TENNYSON.

There are three things beneath the blessed skies
For which I live—black eyes and brown and
blue:
I hold them all most dear: but 0, black eyes,
I live and die and only die for you!
Of late such eyes looked at me—while I mused
At sunset underneath a shadowy plane
In old Bayona, nigh the Southern sea—
From a half-open lattice looked at me.
I saw no more, only those eyes, confused
And dazzled to the heart with glorious pain.

#### [From Blackwood's Magazine.] WHAT I DID AT BELGRADE.

"I like her." said Fred again, and with that amount of determination in his tone that after this and walked the room from end to end without speaking; an unlit cigar was held fast between his lips, and he seemed unaware that he was not smoking. "So that," said he at length, as if following out his own train of thought, "so that, if she should found this hospital, you will not be left one shilling?"

By Jove," cried he, "when the old lady was thinking of incurables she might have had the grace to remember her own nephews

"I think so too," said I, half smiling at his "Now, Bob," said he, stopping his walk, and standing diretly in front of me, "I have a proposition to make you; and mind me, if

you agree to what I advise, you must give me ord of honor not to retreat afterwards. angry with me if I fail in my attempt to serve Do you consent? "Don't you think I might fairly ask in what

way it is that you intend to help me?"
I'm not sure of that," said he, doubtingly. "I want a carte blanche from you; and without you feel you can give me full powers, I don't think I could accept the mission." "That's being over-diplomatic, I think,"

said I, half stiffly. "No," rejoined he, "it is simply being practical; but as I see you will only trust me by instalments, I will consent to impart the first step of my plan-here it is: I shall ask for leave-three weeks' leave to transact an irgent matter of family interest. I'll ask by elegraph, and I know they'll not refuse me. When I receive my answer, I'll start for England, and hasten down to Wales and see your aunt. What I shall say to her, what state-ment I shall make, how I shall reply to what she herself may object,—how, in one word, I shall conduct my whole negotiations, are the matters on which I ask your confidence, and on which I claim now not to be questioned in

any way. You either trust me or you do not, which is it? "Trust you and thank you both-thank you as the best fellow and heartiest I ever met with," said I, grasping his hand in both of mine, and pressing it warmly.
"Enough said," cried he; "let us now talk
of something else. Tell me something more

about those ragamuffins you met at dinner-I want to hear more about them." After this we rambled on in talk for hours, with the yellow lamp-light. 1 scarcely felt I had been more than fallen asleep, when Fred stood at my bedside, dressed and muffled for a journey. "Here's a most provoking thing, Bob," said he; "they require me, in all haste, at Constantinople; one of my late despatches cannot exactly corroborate

has miscarried, and they want a personal explanation from me of a circumstance I have adverted to. The telegram say, 'Start on receipt of this;' and while writing for the horses I have written this letter to your aunt. Of course it is a poor substitute for what I might have done had I seen her and spoken with her. It remains with you now to decide if you extend the same confidence to me in my epistolary character as in my personal. Here's the letter, sealed and ready. Take time to think of it and throw it into the postoffice, or into the fire, as you deem best.

"Post it by all means. I trust you to the fullest extent. When shall we meet again?" "Within a fortnight, or three weeks at latest. I must be back here at that time, I have told the landlord to supply you with all you want, and money when you need it. There, no nonsense—we'll have a grand reckoning one of these days. Take care of yourself, be cautious with the Russians, and avoid the convent. Here come the horses: bye-bye'

and he was gone. So sudden was it all, and so dead sleepy was I, that when I awoke about mid-day I could not clearly determine whether the whole had not been a dream.

Fred Ponsonby's courier, a most accom-plished rascal, whom he had left behind to "take care of me," as he called it, assured me that his master had not been in bed more than half an hour, but had been employed writing till the post horses came to the door.

I had so very little faith in the success of any appeal from a stranger to my aunt, that I scarcely troubled my head guessing what might have been the line Fred adopted in by, has tool me, with all become and regard for my feelings, of you have been the misery in which are conduct has involved a most interactive girl. I will not distret you by any bitter regrets, nor addressed in the second and regard for my feelings, of your large, and the misery in which all become and regard for my feelings, of your large, and the misery in which all become and regard for my feelings, of your large, and the misery in which all become and regard for my feelings, of your large, and the misery in which you by any bitter regrets, nor addressed in the misery in which your by any bitter regrets, nor addressed in the second and regard for my feelings, of your large, and the misery in which your by any bitter regrets, nor addressed in the misery in which your by any bitter regrets, nor addressed in the misery in which your by any bitter regrets.

his letter, and express a civil amount of grati-

each morning with a full conviction of my ruined condition—if I knew and felt that I was penniless, without a career, almost without a hope—my cold stage of despondency passed off almost ere I had finished my breakfast, and to it succeeded the hot fever of a delight-

ignorance, consequently devote an hour daily ble, and to return it with the reason which sionally—from three to four, and then, naturally, I must make some return for all this schooling of me. I give Katinka an English lesson till dinner-time. After dinner I try, as you used to call it, to air my vocabulary, as you used to call it, to air my vocabulary, and blunder away in Slavac and Romaic and Greek with the people here, till it is time to stroll out for a little frescoe ramble with Katinka. I ought to tell you that old Madame Narratochie knew my grandfather, Sir Peregrine Considine, and looks upon me as an old friend—tells me about her money matters, and has imparted to mee the names of her husband's relative in Germany, who are to be written to about Katinka when she dies, and she has given me special directions about her funeral. They dear old soul cannot hear a funeral. They dear old soul cannot hear a bound me to to the kind old woman who had funeral. They dear old soul cannot hear a bound me to to the kind old woman who had because of the store of my countries where the forced me to restore it was at once to dishont or gong the trust which forced me to restore it was at once to dishont or ponsonby, and to recall the trust which forced me to restore it was at once to dishont or ponsonby, and to recall the trust which forced me to restore it was at once to dishont or ponsonby, and to recall the trust which she is a tonce to dishont or ponsonby, and to recall the trust which forced me to restore it was at once to dishont or ponsonby, and to recall the trust which she is a tonce for ponsonby, out of delicacy, soon with the act of pulling the bell I touched him with subtalments the weather. In the act of pulling the bell I touched him with a wilderew, and event of excuse he had sprung to this feet.

The night being warm, I had carried my being warm, I ha to the piano; a little rest-we garden occashe has given me special directions about her funeral. They dear old soul cannot hear a bound me to to the kind old woman who had

had for eighteen years." "I see you shaking your wise diplomatic head over all his, and muttering, as intelligi-gibly as your cigar will permit, a mournful prediction about how it is all to end. I alinto a precious scrape, from which there will be no exit except by disgrace or ruin; and As I got so I reply, Wrong on all the issues; wrong every-where. There is no Love in the case on either side; each of us is well aware that we are both penniless, and Katinka herself made it the first condition of our intimacy, that any-

"But what? Are two people fully conscious that Fate has separated them far as the poles asunder, and who have the courage and poles asunder, and who have the condition of "What's the matter, man? what up you mean by that sublime air of austerity?"

"Do me the favor to read that," said I, pointing to my aunt's letter, which lay open their friendship-are they to be such perjur- or ers to their own hearts as to nourish hopes they have sworn to exclude? and are they out of a cowardly mistrust of their self-control to deny themselves the exquisite bliss of daily intercourse? hours of such ecstasy that I dare pret the rapture with which I recall them?"

It was in perfect honesty and in all truthfulness that I wrote this. If I did not confess

that I was over head and ears in love with Katinka—that, waking or sleeping, her image never left me—it was because I did not dare own it to myself. The terrible forfeit I should have had to pay, had I once, even once apsed in our contract, and ventured to talk to her of love, impressed me so powerfully, that I resolved my secret should never quit

Often and often—indeed, scarcely did a day pass without it—we talked to each other over what fate might mark our future. She kney her grandmother's project as regarded herself, and that she was to be consigned to the care her grandfather's relations in Germany but I could plainly see it was a plan she little liked, though she never openly declared she would resist it. She would dwell on the stiff formality of German manners, the dull routine of German life, and the horror which any nor, what I should feel even worse, not be trait of character excited which was not 'Imagine," she would say, "my semi-savage abits introduced in one of those quiet households! fancy their shocked feelings if they asked me about some domestic care, and that my only education lay in talking some half dozen barbarous languages, every idiom of which recalled a life of wild carelessness; and that, though I could break a colt for the could scarcely thread a needle, or use it when

was unjust to herself—that the very traits of her nature were such as were sure to find sym-

came from the harem; and though she would of a thousand francs in Servian 'threes.' not in the remotest degree connect these opin-ions with anything in her own destiny, they ndolence, and address myself resolutely to wicked will of abuse of me until dinner | Dinah to England some career, I should have a certain success. | time!'

experiences cannot exactly corroborate

"Possibly enough as regards the past, but I am looking to the future." "Some men go in search of Fortune, and she plays hide-and-seek with them: and some, Fortune finds out for herself and adopts them for her own. I sometimes think that in a

I will not pause to own how she tortured me by the tone with which she would discuss our roads in life, always showing me how divergent they must be; and laughingly suggesting how the memory of our strange inti-macy might possibly come up in after years, and how each of us would wonder what had become of the other.

I cannot dwell on the alternation of Hope and Fear in which I lived, or say how by a word or a look she would make me the hap-piest or the most wetched of mankind—how no day passed without my having to experience the extreme of each state of joy or depression!
While I thus lived a life balancing between estacy and despair, the post brought two letters in my aunt's handwriting; one was for Ponsonby, the other for myself. Mine was very brief, but could scarcely have been more

astounding: It ran thus:-Dear Nephew: -Your friend, Mr. Ponsonby, has told me, with all becoming delicacy and regard for my feelings, of your rash marriage, and the misery in which your doubtless conduct has involved a most interesting and attractive girl. I will not distress myself or attractive girl. I will not distress myself or you by any bitter regrets, nor add to what 1 said to me, 'There are letters which should

pleading my cause. In honest truth, there was not much to be said for me; nor is there ever for those who try to make a "spoon" with only one "horn" to experiment upon. If aunt Dinah reply at all—and I think the point doubtful—she will most probably limit herself to a polite acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter, and express a civil amount of gratic come and stay some time with me; it shall be come and stay some time with me; it shall be tude for the attention; for she was one who long or short at your pleasure, though I am knew how to measure her passage and mete out her words, very skilfully. Master Fred will find that her diplomacy will be a match for his own, thought I; and with this reflection I dismissed the theme from my mind, and

rarely, very rarely, recurred to it after.

And now I come to a period which, if I feel daring fraud which Ponsonby had practiced on reluctant to chronicle, I must ask my reader's my aunt's susceptible nature, and the outrareluctant to chronicle, I must ask my reader's indulgence, to wait till the time shall have come for me to explain the motives of my reserve, and when he, or more properly she, will properly concur in my reasons for guardedness.

Fred was absent three weeks and four days. These three weeks and four days have made the turning point of my whole life. In one sense, too, they were the happiest. If I awoke each morning with a full conviction of my ruined condition—if I knew and lelt that I was bliss evoked. bliss evoked. The mere idea that, if it were true, what a

life would be mine, sufficed to obliterate all memory of the unworthy artifice which had and to it succeeded the hot fever of a delighted heart, as I hurried away to the convent, not to leave it again until late into the night. "You are all wrong," I wrote to Fred, whose courier, Maitre Francois, had duly informed him of my doings. "I am working harder than ever I worked before. I give two hours to modern Greek and Italian. Music was an accomplishment totally neglected in my education, and I have often bewailed my ignorance, consequently devote an hour daily."

I memory of the unworthy artifice which had worked upon my dear old aunt's feelings, and brought her back to the young days, when she had "lived and loved." From this delightful dream I was aroused, however, by the sight of that piece of crisp bank paper which lay before me, and where the words, "Pay to Robert Considine, Esq., or to his order, the sum of two hundred pounds," gave a distinct char acter of fraud to the transaction from which there was no escape.

To touch that memory was clearly impossi-le, and to return it with the reason which

word I say, and must be serely puzzled by my manuscripts, which are purely phonetic. I hear I have given her the first laugh she has the world.

"My Dear Aunt:-As it is now certain I shall never dare to address you again after this letter, as it is the last opportunity I shall ever have of acknowledging the deep debt of most fancy I can hear you say, with that impatient toss of your chin—so like a horse with a tight bearing rein—The fellow is getting me, none have ever had for me the same value

As I got so far the clatter of post-horses entering the *porte cochere*, and the thundering noise of a carriage passing in, startled me. Almost in the same instant my door was thrown open, and Fred. Ponsonby bounded Almost in the same instant my door was thrown open, and Fred. Ponsonby bounded into the room, and came towards me in all the cordial warmth of his genial manner. Belgrade; she said these things were never done by halves there, that assassination was a regular trade, and the men who followed it for a livelihood were not worse looked on than the thought of the gems, or at remembering thing bordering on courtship should be strictly excluded. 'If I catch you spoony's (she did not say spoony—she called it by a Greek word) 'I'll see you no more'
"'That's all very fine,' you say, 'but—'
"'What's the metter man? What do you ped short and cried out—
"What's the matter, man? What do you

> damsel in Cristendom. I only wish I had half-a-dozen aunts of the same calibre, and rou'd not see me cantering over the Connent with a white leather bag under my arm.

"That's all very well," said I, testily; "but t's no excuse for such a letter as you wrote her-a deceit she never will, never ought to Blow off the steam, old fellow, and just me when the boiler's getting cool," said divesting himself of his fur pelisse and his avy travelling muffles.

I'm not angry without cause," I said ghtly moderating my tone.
"Bring some breakfast," cried Fred to the iter whom he had summoned to the room; grilled chicken, a bit of fish, an omelette anything else you like—and good coffee or one, mind. Mr. Considine will take a

"Chaff is well enough when one has nothing erious on his mind," began I, as the waiter

oved away. "Chaff! What do you call chaff? I have nply prescribed cooling regimen to you beause you are blazing away there like Vesuvius.

f you'll only condescend to come down from hot-crater mood, I'll be as methodical are angry with me just as the man was angry at being saved from drowning by being drag-ged out of the water by his whiskers! Like him you wanted to be taken up in a soft blacket! There's the whole of it. But you that he is to be pulled from beneath the wheel f a 'bus without as mnch as a stain on his

You saw the news in the papers, and read it out to me. You know well enough what that meant—disinheritance pure and simple! There was no time to be lost. To nold her hand was the first necessity; time pathy with a people so ready to dash the common work-a-day habits life with a certain poetry—she would merely reply, "It would be very at play, or done some similar folly—it would mind-and I am sure she had one-I never right am I to endow a charity, rather than knew. She would burst out at moments with squander my fortune amongst a set of spenda wild furor about the destiny of women in the East, and declare it was in gross ignorance that men wrote of them as slaves; that in still be sensitive to the old impression. That reality where their intellect fitted them for companionship, they were trusted and confided thy with those who love, thought I, and so I in. She had actually known of occasions married you—married you to the sweetest, where the counsels that swayed a Cabinet loveliest creature in the world, with a dowry

were the kind of speculations she loved to discovered. I was prepared for some rather revel in—not the less, perhaps, from the bad language, and some very high and mighty amusement she derived from the misery with airs. You have favored me with the latter, and only said good-night when the faint dawn streamed through the curtains, and blended predicted that if I only could conquer my to swallow my breakfast, you may have your for refusing all invitations to return with aunt

sort of way, it was not difficult to see that he was secretly deeply wounded at my want of gratitude in his attempt to serve me, and inwardly vowing it would be his last step in that direction. "At all events," said he, in conclusion, "You have only to 'throw me over." Write to Mrs. Pritchard and say, Ponsonby's letter was a falsehood from beginning to end. I was fool enough to trust my cause to his hands, and this is what he as done for me. I can only assure you, my dearest aunt, that I was no party to the fraud practiced on you, and though the reparation be a very poor one, I mean to cut the man who did it."

As he spoke he moved across the room, and throwing his pelisse on his arm, and gathering up his other stray articles of travelling gear, he turned to face me. "Ah now," said ne, "I distinctly beg your pardon, and I hope you will not refuse me this as I say good-bye!" I sprang towards him and cried out, "It is who have to ask forgiveness. It is I whose selfishness has so far blinded me that I have only seen one half of the sacrifice my friend has made for mc. Forgive me, Ponsonby, I entreat you, and do not let me hate myself

Ponsonby had so much to do now that for several days I scarcely saw him. We met, indeed, at breakfast, and I always awoke him when I returned home at night, to "report" myself, as he called it, and answered a host of questions he would put to me about my gongs on at the convent, and whether my r

ings on at the convent, and waether my relations with Katinka were still confined within the limits of mere friendship.

The landlord had told Fred that I was watched; that I was always followed about by two or three men; and that such surveillance was generally the forerunner of something worse. In fact, he assured Possenby "Willle Keither" with a slight irritation of tone, "Willle Keither" and a slight irritation of tone, "Willle Keither" and "while Keither" are well as the same and convenient to the state of the same and convenient and and thing worse. In fact, he assured Ponsonby "Mdlle. Katinka's experiences of the 'tact' of that if I set any value on my life I had no time to lose in getting away over the frontier. I will not say that I heard all this with indifference. I was fully aware that amongst the company I frequented there were men who bore me no especial good will. The marked favor with which I was admitted into Katinka's intimacy was an offense that many would and though she owned that the long journey have thought very cheaply atoned by my blood. Nor were they fellows to conceal their feelings—they very palpably let me know she was to take us back with her she would think no more of her fatigues. blood. Nor were they fellows to conceal their feelings—they very palpably let me know that I was no favorite amongst them.

Fred urged me to greater caution, particularly and pressed him warmly to come and see her in Wales.

larly as to the hours I kept, for I rarely returned home before daybreak; but though I promised to be more circumspect, my heart was far too full of other thoughts to waste time on my personal safety.

We had got to talk so pleasantly, and had so much to say to each other, that it was two o'clock acutally ere we knew it. Just as the pendule struck over the chinney, a gentle

time on my personal safety.

One night that I came back somewhat earlier than my wont, I found a man asleep across the threshold of the house-door—a not uncommon practice in countries where the uncommon practice in countries where the countries where the lovely than ever I had seen her. My aunt classed her in her arms in an eestasy of delicht, as the collect out "Oh characteristics and the countries of the coun

peside me.

It was an ugly cut, and severed one of the arteries. This was secured by a surgeon of the place, and the whole incident strictly "When may I see grandma, darling?" shrouded in secrecy, for, as the landlord said so long as nothing is spoken about these things, the assassins are always convinced that measures are being secretly concerted for vengeance. With my arm carefully boundup the carriage for you, Robert will the carriage for you, Robert will the carriage for you, and she carriage for you, and she dearest, is something for you, Robert will put it into the carriage for you," and she and carried in my waistcoat, I resumed my place next day at table, and only to Katinka

herself did I relate the adventure.

Though she grew deadly pale and her lip trembled as I told my story, she said very little either in the way of condolence or regret. She urged me, however, to get away from Belgrade; she said these things were never done by halves there, that assassination was a regular trade, and the men who followed it. for a livelihood were not worse looked on than scores of people who earned honest bread. I must own that when I declared I would never yield to a menace, nor shrink back before a peril, she looked at me with her great eyes wide and her lips parted, with an expression that to have won such I would have faced a hundred deaths.

About ten days after this occurrence, as I all, but constantly adverted to tricky people, n the table.

He snatched it eagerly, and ran it over for in instant. "The kindest, dearest, best old in a first and the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. For once in my life I was vexed with her, and we have the way in which their natures became, to say, honeycombed by intrigue. arrival this morning horses' feet and such jingling of bells would have awoke the dead."

"But you don't know who has come?" 'No: I never asked. "Your aunt Dinah! true, on my honor," added he, as I sank overpowered on the chair. "I take it, that, not hearing from either of us, she was determined to come out and satisfy her own mind as to what was best to be done. At all events, here she is. 'Madame Pritchard avec femme de chambre et courier,' are inscribed in the police sheet, and I made the landlord ask for her Christian name, and here

t is written in her own hand, Dinah Pritch-"This is ruin!" cried I, as soon as I could "It's an imbrogolia, certainly," said he;

tangled bit of web to unravel, without doubt."
"Ruin, nothing less than ruin!" said I, in
utter despair. "To have brought the dear
old soul over all Europe just to tell her that she had been made the sport of a practical joke; to have taken her from her quiet home and involved her in all the fatigue and worry of a long journey; to have so far worked up-on her kind nature that she could rise above and commonplace as a churchwarden. You every consideration of self!—what pardon could she ever give to such heartless con-

"I suppose you had beeter 'bolt;' get away at once, make for somewhere in Thessaly, or get into Montenegro—anywhere, so that you can't be traced. I'll make up the best story I can. I'll say you are gone to get employment under Reshid Rasba, or take service with the Vallattica. At all events, she shan't

I sat lost in meditation and in silence while he went over I knew not what arguments to enforce the coursel he had just given me. I could listen to nothing, for nothing could give me any comfort or any hope.

"I'll go over and see Katinka," said I at ist. "She has a native finesse and acuteness in difficulties that we know little about." shall not hear of my fate. But come along—
let us pay our visit and let the curtain drop
over the comedy. Oh, Katinka!" cried I, as
the tears rose to my eyes, and fell heavily
along my cheeks—"oh, Katinka, if you could
have loved me—if you could ever have accepted my love, and let my life have been
joined to your life! From being the most "I'll not contest that point; but I don't see how she is to help you here. "You'll scarcely like to tell her the story—the 'fraud,' as you

were pleased to call it tother day."

Again was I overwhelmed with doubt and uncertainty; and not knowing where I went I was about to do, I sauntered down into the street and made for the convent. As I was going slowly along, a thought struck me, at first very vaguely, afterwards it grew more consistent. What if Katinka would consent to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? Why should she not pretend to aid me here? to aid me here? Why should she not pretend—it need only be for a few days at farthest—

was to my interests-that it made the whole difference to me between effluence and beg-gary; but to this I must also confess my degood-bye to my aunt.

"I'm ready," said she, taking up her shawl;

"will you see grandmamma, and ask her when she will receive your aunt?"

I nodded silently, and followed her up stairs. The old lady was seated in her accustomed place near the window, a slip of the state of the ceit. To be sure I could place before her the fact that if I had made an imprudent match, if I had induced a girl to share my poverty with me, my aunt would not have been unforgiving, and possibly this subtlety might

econcile her to the past.

I met Katinka in the garden. She was in was now complete. one of her quiet thoughtful moods, and encouraged by this, I at once revealed to her the story of my difficulty, frankly declaring that she alone could rescue me, and only by her help and her mother wit could I escape

Katinka took the pencil and wrote some words: the old lady turned and motioned us to kneel down. We did so at her feet, and, kissing us both on the forehead, she blessed will put a great curb on conversation. outside her stay will not go beyond a week; and when the question of going back with us fervently, and joined our hands together. "Are you content?" whispered Katinka to me; At this Katinka burst out into one of her but I could not speak. I threw my arms rapand when the question of going back with joyous laughs, so that she could not hear a word I said. turously around her and pressed her to my

our reconciliation was complete, and so hearty, so real, and so sincere, that we were not driven to avoid the painful topic which had so excited us, but continued to talk it over for hours, and without a trace of the late unpleasant altercation.

"But what am I to do?" asked I; "how answer my aunt's letter?"

"But what am I to do?" asked I; "how answer my aunt's letter?"

"Brothe moment do nothing. One of the ablest diplomatists we have in England once ablest diplomatists we have in England once said to me, 'There are letters which should never be replied to. Time dictates the answer.'

I agreed to anything. I thanked her with a heart brimming over with gratitude; and having talked over the whole project for above an ing talked over the whole project for above an iness up to the time of her death.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged twenty-five cents persquare for each insertion after the first.

Special notices fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously.

Obituary notices ten cents per line.

The privileges extended to annual advertisers will be strictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted for, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate husiness of the contraction space. business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

Academy of Disitation.

LIVE JESUS.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

YOUNG LADIES' Academy of the Visitation, my wife—some distance out of town, but will be here to see her by 2 o'clock," said I. "What do you mean?" asked he, in amaze-THIRD STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Academy of the Visitation,

THIRD STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Establishment, occupying a healthy location, commanding a beautiful view of the Ohio River, is conducted by the Religious Sieters of the Visitation of the Religious Sieters of the Religious Sieter

Academy.

N. B. Parents or guardians are requested to have the line of their children or wards marked with their names before they enter the Institute. Recommendations required. REFERENCES:

ould not induce her to come with us."
"There," said I, half angrily, to Katinka 'Don't forget to restore the pearls. Take

them with you," said she tartly.
"I don't care what becomes of them, or of nyself either," said I. "I only wish the felewis Pearce, r. H. C. Morgan, friends and patrons of the Visitation Academy, that two stories of the magnificent and commodious building which has been in progress for nearly two years, will be ready for use next Session. All the disadvantages which are inseparable from limited accommodations, will be happily obviated by the spacious apartments which the newedifice contains. Until now, the Sisters have found it impossible to have dancing taught in their Institute; henceforth particular attention will be given to the cultivation of this graceful accomplishment. The well known Professor PANGLEY, of Cincinnati, will teach the young ladies attending the school; during the lessons two Sisters will be present in the hall, obliging the pupils to a prompt and decile compliance with whatever the Professor may enjoin for their im provement. ow's knife had been better aimed the other "It's all the more like my wife's," said I, grimly.
"Well, I'm glad the farce is nigh over," sais she, with a haughty toss of her head. 'I'll not readily forgive myself for the igno-ole part I have played in it."

SUPERIORESS OF THE VISITATION CONVENT,

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

To quarrel with the first fellow who'll cut E. H. CLARK,

WATCH MAKER

AND JEWLERE!

I have a large and well selected stock of goods which I will offer at prices lower than ever hereto-fore offered for sale in this market. My stock consists of of a thousand francs in Servian 'threes.'

"I knew well enough you would be in a precious rage with me when the whole was discovered. I was prepared for some rather bad language, and some very high and mighty airs. You have favored me with the latter, and if you will only give me twenty minutes to swallow my breakfast, you may have your wicked will of abuse of me until dinner-time!"

to aid me here? Why should she not pretend—it need only be for a few days at farthest—to be my wife? My aunt's few words of French—and she possessed no other foreign language—would not make her a very acute cross-examiner; and the old grandmamma's age and infirmity would be reason enough for refusing all invitations to return with aunt binah to England.

To induce Katinka, however, to accept this part, I must be able to show her how vital it of coldness had stung me to the quick—"let to aid me here? Why should she not pretend—it need only be for a few days at farthest—to be my wife? My aunt's few words of French—and she possessed no other foreign language—would not make her a very acute cross-examiner; and the old grandmamma's age and infirmity would be reason enough for refusing all invitations to return with aunt linameter. My stodes—to day—for an three donly be for a few days at farthest—to be my wife? My aunt's few words of French—and she possessed no other foreign language—would not make her a very acute cross-examiner; and the old grandmamma's age and infirmity would be reason enough for refusing all invitations to return with aunt linameter. Any stodes—to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I go to death hour: let me but feel that as I

Photographic.

PHOTOGRAPHIC. C. C. HANCOCK,

SUCCESSOR TO R. McREYNOLDS SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

ruin.

"What shall I have to do?" asked she, calmly, but promptly.

"Next to nothing. You'll drive over to the hotel and see my aunt. Your watchful care of that you should be my wife."

"Reynolds on Second street, the finest galley in the State.

"Ask her if she will consent that you should be my wife."

Katinka took the pencil and wrote some galley in the State.

I am prepared to execute all orders in the picture line, viz:

viz: otographs, Ambrotypes, Opalotypes, Mellaenotypes, and Ivorytypes taken in all styles, Daguerreotypes copied and enlarged, LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED IN Oil & Water Colors, and Portraits Painted

Marble Dorks

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS. H. GILMORE,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

#### MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 26, 1868. THE PRESIDENT IMPEACHED.

On yesterday, Monday, the House of that majority will be obtained.

# THE WASHINGTON IMBROGLIO.

In addition to the dispatches which we publish elsewhere from the Cincinnati Commer cial of Saturday, others, very voluminuous, have been received which it is impossible to republish in time to get our paper to press.

On Saturday, Adjutant General Thomas was arrested by a warrant from Justice Carter of the District Court for violation of the Civil on bail.

The following account of General Thomas' last interview with Mr. Stanton was written A. M., General Thomas just having been retold Mr. Stanton that he would like to speak

Mr. Stanton told him to proceed with any thing he had to say.

General Thomas remarked that he had come to discharge his duties as Secretary of War ad interim, having been ordered to do so by the President.

Mr. Stanton said that he could do no such thing, and ordered him to perform his duties as Adjutant General.

General Thomas replied that he had been ordered by the President to act as Secretary of War, and he intended to do so.

Mr. Stanton again replied that he should not, and again ordered him to his own room, and denied the power of the President to make any such order.

General Thomas said he would not go; that he should obey the orders of the President and not the orders of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton remarked-" As Secretary of War, I order you to repair to your own place as Adjutant Geueral."

General Thomas-" I shall not do so." Mr. Stanton said: "Then you may stay, General Thomas, as long as you please, if the as Secretary of War."

General Thomas then withdrew into a room opposite, being General Schrivers' room.

Mr. Stanton immediately followed him After some conversation Mr. Stanton said: "Then you claim to be here as Secretary of War, and refuse to obey my orders?"

"Gen. Thomas-"I do, sir. I shall require the mails for the War Department to be delivered to me. I shall transact all business of the War Department."

for protection.

General Thomas remained until the afterto see the President. General Grant left ty in the Union. With this view we cor- we hasten to assure them that we are gov- obstacle to that reaction which might oc-Secretary Stanton in about an hour.

It seems to be the intention of the President only to bring the question of right before the tatively contradicted by the President. A writ quo warranto will be issued against

The Lexington Statesman announces that the Hon. W. H. Wadsworth has joined the Radicals and will take the stump for them during the coming campaign. A Yankee by birth, and a Federalist in principle, we are not in the slightest degree astonished at this action. He deceived his people when a candidate for Congress in 1861, but has never fooled us. It is the course of such men as he that has made the Democracy cautious about placing Third party leaders in power. A fancy, pretty speaker, he lacks strength and solidity of mind to become a Democrat. He and Cassus M. Clay will have a good time in their canvass next summer. We remember when Mr. Wadsworth was a great admirer of Mr. Vallandigham. He will never receive much confidence in the Radical camp, They are welcome to him.—Clark County Democrat.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Wads-

WORTH cannot be permitted quietly to Kentucky Democracy for the State offices. practice his profession without being as- In fact, such a policy would be almost as anything at the hands of the Democracy, al Convention, and it should be the end of acquaintance with Mr. McCreery we have it. But be this as it may, it is certain that work except in a direction where his own of taking the stump for the Radicals, nor is as difficult for us as for any Union man has he ever expressed any other opinion to acquiesce in the surrender of the control papers of the Green River country spoke differ with Mr. Wadsworth in this, that the Democratic party is quite fool enough sion. He is not a Yankee by birth, but a to say nothing of their motives, instruct native Kentuckian. Even if he were, it us not to place the most implicit confinominated Magorfin, and we remember cratic ascendency, rather than tacitly acBulletin, who can be goaded by a driver, should be no objection to him on the part | dence in their judgment, and whose every | the short but humorons and eloquent res- | cept the certain and inevitable disasters of the Democracy of this county, who are act shows but too plainly that they are gov- ponse he made to the numerous calls made which radicalism has deliberately deterin a great measure controlled by a Yankee, erned in their conduct by the prejudices on him after the nomination of his rival mined to precipitate upon the country. nor to the Democracy of Clarke, who rec- growing out of the war. But the fact that was announced. It was conceded that When these contingent evils present themognize one of the same delectable brood as such men are all powerful in Kentucky is had the speech been made before the bal-selves, we will be ready to discharge our one of their chosen lights. Mr. WADS- attributable to the repopularization of the loting was commenced he would have been duty of resisting their tendencies, as we WORTH'S father was a New Englander, rebel leaders by the outrages of radical- nominated. Mr. McCreery is a man of have done in the past. whose honesty kept him poor, and who ism, and it is no fault of ours. It is ours, good natural ability and is rather superior was never known to betray a friend or to however, to recognize facts as they are and to most Kentucky politicians in literary sacrifice a principle for any personal ad- to act accordingly. It is the truth that the attainment and cultivation, but of infinite vantage. If Mr. Wadsworth is a Feder- bulk of the opposition to radicalism in indolence and carelessness. He is the alist, he can congratulate himself on fol- Kentucky is inside of an organization ablest of all the contestants for the place, lowing in a path illumined by the patriot- which, though containing a large Union if we accept JESSE D. BRIGHT, and there ism of Washington, the unsurpassed element, is controlled by men who sym- is less against his record upon which to corruptible honesty and legal learning of true that in that organization alone can of any of the others. For further infor- cept the situation. While we would pre-JOHN MARSHALL. He may be a pretty, our own hostility to radicalism be made mation we refer our readers to the sub- fer that Judges Peters and Andrews fancy speaker, possessed of no solidity of effectual. We have made up our mind to joined notice clipped from the Louisville mind, but he was able to floor the champion of the rebels in 1861, and to make the discomfited knight abandon the joint discussions. If the Democratic party possesses in its ranks in Kentucky a man of a higher order of true eloquence than Mr. Wadsworff, of a clearer legal mind, of more profound learning in political science, or of a broader love of his whole country, we do not know his name. There is not one of them who would court a controversy with him, or who, having once men interest demands of all to bury.

Methods of the ception practised in 1861, none but those who opposed him ever complained of it, which is the best refutation of the charge.

Stand with those who agree with us on all the important living issues, and who would be with us in any future complications growing out of the necessity of a resistance to the united States Senate, the Hon. Thos. C. Me Creery. A more fit selection could not have been made. It is wise and politic in all respects. It reflects honorably upon the discretion of the legislators, and will confer additional laster upon our Commonwealth.

Those C. Me Creery. A more fit selection could not have been made. It is wise and politic in all respects. It reflects honorably upon the discretion of the legislators and will confer additional laster upon our Commonwealth.

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Those C. Me Creery. A more fit selection of the necessary and will confer additional laster upon our Commonwealth.

Thomas C. Me Creery and the Mental Profession of the necessary will be persente mind, but he was able to floor the cham- stand with those who agree with us on all Democrat

expressions hitherto made, conversion to In advocating the merging of all elements change of sentiment in reference to the do all in our power which was consistent Representatives impeached President merits or demerits of individuals. He with morality, honor, and love of our whole JOHNSON by a large majority. It requires does not apprehend that the National country, to promote the interests of that two-thirds of the Senate to convict, but Democratic Convention will nominate can- organization; and those interests can be form the principles of which will antagon- their purposes. ize his own. The far greater probability is, that the Convention will not risk defeat prominent men of an organization with and jeopardize interests which are above which one has determined to act, and we considerations of a merely partisan will not unnecessarily attack or criticise political damnation

operation with the National Democracy to contest the seats of the representatives | the organization and not out of it. of the larger wing of the Democratic party, dially approved the resolution to abandon erned by no such consideration in co-op cur under different auspices. He still the organization, and we urged a frank and erating with the Democratic party. We further believes, that if the Democratic Supreme Court for adjudication. There is faith. This resolution was reached after There is certainly not one for which we follies and blunders would give to radicalgentlemen, whose presence in the National even want a "front seat" in any of their Hence, in his opinion, there is no good Convention will be used as a weapon Conventions, being perfectly unambitious work that can be accomplished by the Stanton to show by what authority he assumes fear not without effect. But upon them ety of acting in the capacity of a delegate, tion. He is, perhaps, the more fixed in to hold possession of the War Office and to and not upon us rests the responsibility, making indifferent speeches, or drawing his determination not to act with that discharge the functions of Secretary of War. and all considerations of a personal nature windy resolutions which bind no one and party, because of the hostility manifested shall, yield to the higher duty of taking no ask from any of them is not to pick at us who control the Democratic party in Kenits discharge.

the same time to endeavor to defeat the themselves. It is to be regretted that Mr. WADS- candidates of the dominant wing of the

The editor of the EAGLE has concluded | Convention by whose decision we had comfinally and positively to support the candi- mitted ourself to abide, merely because dates of the National Democratic Party for they were not the men of our choice or bethe Presidency and Vice Presidency-this cause their past career had not been idendetermination involving no recantation of tical with our own or met our approbation. principles different from those which have opposed to radicalism in one common orbeen already advocated in its columns, or ganization, we determined in good faith to didates whom he cannot consistently sup- best advanced by ignoring all in the unport, as he did the candidates of the Chi- happy past which may divide and alienate, cago Convention in 1864; nor does he con- and by selecting men solely with reference template the probable adoption of a plat- to their abilities and to the integrity of It is not a pleasant thing to assail the

character, by nominating any person whose any of the leading Democrats on account past record places him in opposition to the of their past history, no matter how much great desire for national unity which is so we may think them deserving of censure. Tenure Act, but he was immediately released general in the States that will participate We will do what we can to promote the in the election, or by adopting a platform harmony of the concern, provided we are which will neutralize the effect of the not asked to connive at meanness and staunch patriotism of the candidates. But corruption, to become a party to injustice whether we are right or wrong in these an- or to anything that may bring evil upon out by a person who was present. About 111 ticipations, we cannot dismiss from our the people and the State, or to abjure our mind the settled conviction that the evils own honest convictions. We infinitely leased on bail by Judge Carter, presented threatened by the continued domination prefer peace to war, and our repugnance to himself at the door of the Department, and of radicalism are infinitely greater than all fighting and quarreling is so great that we which menace the liberties and prosperity cannot be induced to engage in either exof the country from any other quarter; cept under extreme provocation and in and that the follies and blunders of Demo- self defense. We do not propose to exalt cratic leaders and Conventions are principal- very small potatoes into great statesmen, or ly to be dreaded, in so far as they may defeat to indulge in fulsome adulation of men the very aims which the party professes to whose abilities are in no way remarkable have in view, and thus lead to the prolon- but, on the other hand, it is not our purgation of Radical ascendancy and the thou- pose to go out of our way to attack, even if sand evil consequences of power in the | we have a very indifferent opinion of, them. hands of men who are determined to revo- But there are occasions when forbearance lutionize the Government, in order to may cease to be a virtue. We do not promaintain themselves in office. And reason- pose to "eat humble pie" in any party, nor ing from this basis, we will support the to surrender our right to strike back when candidates of that party even though they assailed. So long as these gentlemen conmay not fit our own political measure, and fine their proscription of Union men to while using our influence to avoid the dexterous manipulation of conventions. rocks upon which we believe the Demo- and to an exclusion from office, it will be cratic party will be wrecked if it ventures only what we expect and are prepared for; near them, we will nevertheless cling to the and we do not care enough for it to offer ship as the only hope of safety from utter any complaint. But while we are ready to abstain from all harsh criticism upon those The editor of the EAGLE at one time who went into the rebellion or stayed at National Democratic Convention. He whom we love, or principles we hold preventing or modifying them. This opdoes not doubt that such a delegation sacred. As the whole subject is one on position to radicalism was manifested at a would be promptly received, or that the which Democrats do and may differ, we time when, if ever, there might have been characters of the gentlemen who would propose to ignore it entirely; but we are some palliation for its poisonous virus in compose it and their previous hearty co. unwilling that all the ignoring should be the pretended necessity of the situation. ment. In fact the Convention, even account of their Unionism, it is equally does not regret his pronounced hostility to with the Conservative or Union Democ- pune me lacessit." Blows can be given as principles will not permit him either to racy of Kentucky and with the Democracy | well as they can be taken, and if assailed | canvass the State for or in any way to idenof the Nation, yet it would tend to embar- we will make an honest effort to return all tify himself with that party and its libertyrass the action of, and introduce contention | left handed compliments from any respect- | destroying policy. If there could be inau-

out provoking their ire or making them of the people and the rights of the States. It would be unnatural to support the shake with apprehension lest we should We agree with Mr. Wadsworth in

WHO IS THOMAS C. McCREERY?

refuse to support the nominees of any Convention by whose decision we had committed ourself to abide, merely because they were not the men of our choice or because their past career had not been identical with our own or met our approbation.

In add preferred leading a life of quiet retirement upon his ancestral acres. In 1839, however, when he was but twenty-four years of age, fie was induced become the Democratic candidate for Congress, in opposition to Hon. Willis Green, who had, for many years, been a prominent member of the cause their past career had not been identical with our own or met our approbation. ohn H. McHenry, then an influent d the Hon. John H. Merich.

Lawyer of Ohio county.

The Whigs were flushed with their brilliant vicary in the hard-cider and log-cabin, Tippecance
and Tyler campaign. McCreery again entered the by in the hard-cuder and how sugar entered the d Tyler campaign. McCreery again entered the ld and bore aloft the Democratic standard with s usual gallantry. And yet a man of the age, mily influence and immense Whig strength of cHenry was unable to defeat him but by less can two hundred majority. No: could that have on the result had Mr. McCreery canvassed Graynocounty.

n county. Satisfied with these ventures, Mr. McCreery with-ew from the political arena. His county, district Satisfied with these ventures. His county, district no State were overwhelmingly Whig. He could ope for no preferment save by the sacrifice of priniple, and he was too staunch a Democrat to yield ne lota of his faith to secure all the honors in the

his fields, following his hounds, and throwing his angle in his favorite stream, he spent his days. It was only when some important election occurred that he could be induced to withdraw from his retrement. Then, as district and State elector, he acted in several Presidential canvasses. His voice was heard from the stump in all portions of the State, and it was discovered that the brilliant promise of his youth had been more than fulfilled. In 1859 Mr. McCreery was spoken of in connection it the gubernatorial nomination, but his usual modesty prevented his pressing his undoubted claims. At the nominating convention held in Frankfort January Sth, 1839, he midde a most powerful address; and it was generally conceded that had it been delivered before the balloting he could have rankfort January 8th, 1839, he made a most power-laddress; and it was generally conceded that had been delivered before the balloting he could have feated both Magoffin and Boyd. A few years nee he was appointed by the Secretay of War a sitor to West Point Military Academy, where he as selected to address the cadets. As a composi-on of beauty, eloquence, logic and erudition we onot remember ever having read its equal. Upon nother occasion he delivered an address at the an-nal commencement of Georgetown College, in this tate, which was replete with eloquence and power. We have thus briefly and hastily sketched the another occasion he delivered an address at the annual commencement of Georgetown College, in this State, which was replete with eloquence and power. We have thus briefly and hastily sketched the career of our new Senator. He will soon assume his seat in the highest legislative body in the nation. There, we feel assured he will become the peer of the loftiest intellect. He will rectothe the Kentucky Senatorial chair with the glories of the olden time, where the elder John Breckinridge and Bibb and Rowan and Clay and Crittenden gave to our Commonwealth a reputation beyond that of any other in the land.

In person Mr. McCreery is careless, as are most men of his retired habits. He professes none of the fancies of the dandy for dress, nor does he affect pomposity of style. Yet, there is about him that ease and grace and winningness of manners that betokens the knightly and courtly gentleman.

It is needless to speak of his polities. He is of the old Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy. When the movement for secession began he warmly

en the movement for secession began he warmlosed it, for he was schooled to love the Union did not believe the policy of the Southern lead and did not believe the policy of the Southern leaders the proper one to pursue in order to remedy their grievances. And yet his heart always sympathized with the sufferings of his friends and kindred engaged in the cause of the Confederacy.

Again we predict for him a brilliant career in his new field of action. There the philosophic studies of his mature years and the matchless power of his doquence will elevate him to a place primus intervares.

The Statesman has difficulty in underfavored a separate organization of the home and sympathized with it, we do not standing a very plain case. During the sive spirit then controlling their political Union Democrats or Conservatives of this intend to submit to personal denunciations war Mr. Wadsworth acted in Congress movements, but he was borne on with the State, and the holding of a Convention for on account of our Unionism, or to hear with the Democratic party in opposition to current rather than actuated by individual the purpose of sending delegates to the wanton calumnies uttered against men radical measures, when he had hope of malice. on our side. If it is admissible for rebel Mr. Wadsworth has not changed his President orders you to; but you cannot act | would secure for them a respectful treat- Democrats to assail Union Democrats on opinions concerning those measures, and though reluctant, would not dare to do admissible for Union Democrats to assail them. In his opinion the course of the Northern negrophilists. Speaking of the result: otherwise. But further reflection satisfied rebel Democrats on account of their rebel- Radical party in Congress has been more him, that however gratifying this might be ism. It would be much better if neither objectionable and revolutionary, more tyto the personal and political pride of prom- were done, and, so far as we can prevent it, rannical and subversive of our republican inent gentlemen who have been identified neither shall be done. But "nemo im- system since than during the war, and his and discord into, the Convention; and that able source. But we will do this inside of gurated a movement similar to that attempted at Philadelphia in 1866, Mr. WADSWORTH'S eloquent voice and his At this juncture General Grant and aid on the ground that they were rebels and this reprehensible hostility to Union Dem- splendid talents would be freely offered in came in. General Grant said playfully, to Mr. rebel sympathizers, or even that they had ocrats proceeded from an apprehension its behalf. But he does not think that Stanton, "I am surprised to find you here. I proscribed Union Democrats, could do no that by the union of the party they may he Democratic party can accomplish a supposed you would be at my headquarters possible good, and might do much harm, to get some office that some rebel Democrat successful reaction against the evil tendenthe cause both Union and Confederate may want. If it will help to mitigate the cies of radicalism, and he is convinced that Democrats have at heart—the overthrow animosity of the small politicians of this the selfishness, want of true statesmanship of the Radical party, and the restoration of class to relieve them of such apprehensions and practical wisdom of some of its restless noon and then went over to the White House the Southern States to a position of equali- so far as our own actions are concerned, and ambitious leaders, will prove an

radicalism, in perfect sincerity and good for which we have any particular fancy. leadership as it will possibly follow, its World "goes for him" thusly: Supreme Court for adjudication. There is no design to dislodge Stanton by force of arms, and the report that the marines had been called on for this purpose was authoritatively control of the Kentucky delegation to tatively control of the Kentucky delegation to the certainty of one for which we deliberation, and not without a mature deliberation and design the Union expect of the U against the National Democratic party, we of the small distinction and cheap notori- Democratic party in our political regeneraought to, and, so far as we are concerned, for which no one cares a farthing. All we against him and all Union men by the men step that will be an obstacle in the way of because we intend to act with the party for tucky, who take every opportunity to assure Democratic victory in the Presidential whose supremacy we have contended du- the world that they have no sympathy with contest. Our sense of duty will not suf- ring and ever since the war, and that we that conservatism which battled for the fer us to permit the petty insults and may have the privilege of attending such Union and Constitution during the war, taunts of small politicians to drive us from meetings as we may choose to go to with- and is now laboring to secure the liberties

> candidates for the national offices, and at be after some little office they want for fearing defeat under Democratic auspices, and we believe that the Philadelphia movement was the only one that promised a benwas a candidate before the Convention that sible evils which may result from Demo-

In order that the inquisitive writer for the Bulletin may correctly understand our advertisements, because it was, as it alleged, position we take occasion to state, that we the only Democratic paper published in have been and are opposed to the introduc- Maysville. Our neighbor need feel no aption of politics in judicial elections. But prehension. We are not after the patronwe recognize the fact that this will be done statesmanship of Hamilton, and the in- pathized with the rebellion; and it is also found a charge of disloyalty than in that in spite of all that we can do, and we ac- render our independence of thought and should make the race for re-election solely on the ground of their respective fitness, as demonstrated by their official conduct, and while we would cheerfully support either or both of them without the endorsement of a mere partisan convention, yet we acquiesce in the custom that has obtained to submit all contested claims to the arbitration of political friends. Having once submitted his claims to the decision of the Democratic Convention for

the Judicial District, Judge Andrews can-

though he may not himself be chosen

fensive article of the Bulletin was written. Judge Andrews has acted with the National Democratic party since 1861, and his onduct on the Bench has given universal satisfaction to the Democracy of the Disrict. The attack upon him by the Bulletin not only in execrable taste, but it is untruthful unless it is intended to intimate that "sympathy" with the Democratic party of this District means "sympathy with a cause that is dead beyond resurrection. Concerning the wisdom or propriety of introducing this question as a subject of discord in the Democratic party, and ostracising Judge Andrews because he did not sanction the movement which has brought ruin upon the South, we leave the people to determine. We will not imitate a bad example by assailing Mr. STANTON. We beg leave, however, to call his attention to the indiscretion of a paper that is recognized as his personal organ, and to

GOVERNOR STEVENSON, of Kentucky, has declined to be a candidate for U. S. Senator in place of Mr. GUTHRIE, resigned. He prefers to be Governor and serve his State in that capacity, than be a Senator. The contest now is between R. H. STANTON, of Maysville, and T. C. McCreary, of Davies county. Kentucky would be ably represented by Mr. STANTON, who is one the soundest and best statesman in State. We would be glad to hear of his nomination and election. The Legislature will soon fix the matter, and Keatucky will then be most ably represented in the U. S. Senate.—Georgetown News.

the columns of which he is popularly be-

lieved to frequently contribute.

We suppose we know why the News is in favor of Mr. Stanton. While the delegates to the Demo-ratic State Convention from Brown county were on heir way to Columbus, they met Mr. Stanton, and n course of conversation he remarked in reply to a n course of conversation he remarked in repl uggestion that MCCLELLAN would make a ace for the Presidency. "I will never vote for 'lellan, or for any other man that ever did seri te Federai army; and, gentlemen, my sentiments to sentiments of all Kentuckians.—Ripley Press.

This assertion of the Press is certainly a nistake. Mr. STANTON voted for Mc-CLELLAN, and did so cheerfully and with alacrity. Others who now boast their devotion to Democracy and endeavor to rule out of the ranks men who made the fight for Democratic principles in 1864, refused to do so, but Mr. STANTON gave the Democratic candidates a candid support. He probably has less of that spirit of proscription than any of the leaders of the concern in this county, and on several occasions had the disposition to adopt measures which would have harmonized all the opposition to radicalism. Unfortunately, he had not the nerve to combat the aggres-

#### WHAT HAS BEEN THE RESULT?

The Charleston Mercury makes a statement which is a striking commentary on the "civilizing influences" which have been brought to bear upon the negro population of the Southern States through the Freedmnn's Bureau and other appliances of condition of affairs in South Carolina, the Mercury says:

Before the war, there never was a more orderly and contented population than the negro population in this State. There was no military to keep them in this State. There was no military to keep them in subjection. On our seacoast and rivers, thousands were ruled by hundreds, with often yeads intervening without a criminal court being convened to try an offender. Thefts were rare; and the higher classes of crimes scarcely ever took place. On a river, with which we are acquainted, on which there were some three thousand slaves cultivating rice, a single case of murder occurred and was tried in thirty years. On a plantation having three hundred negroes on it, only two fights occurred in ten years, and these were between husbands and wives. We are satisfied that, taking the State at large, rders, arsons, robberies on the highway glaries at night-are all myths, this State was inundated by such a flood of crime since it was founded, two centuries ago. We are satisfied that we speak within bounds, when we assert that there have been more crimes committed by the black population since their emancipation, than in any twenty years of the previous existence of the State.

We are glad to see the Democratic press beginning to strike at Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. who has ridden them like the Old Man of Hindman-2. open fraternization of all opponents of have no axe to grind. There is no office party should be successful under such the Mountain for several years. The

Pendleton. "Vallandigham is a valgar politician, who is half inordinate vanity and half inordinate selfishness. There is nothing else of him, except the capital which Lincoln and Burnside set him up in business which Lincoln and Burnside set him up in business with, as a martyr. On that capital he traded till he had bankrupted himself rad nearly bankrupted his party in Ohio. Now Thurman is sent to the Sepate, and Vallandigham hates him. Now Pendleton is Ohio's choice for the Presidency, and Vallandigham hates him. The victorious Miltiades will not suffer him to sleep. But instead of emulating the sterling worth, the patriotism, or the public services of Pendleton, this envious creature wheels a dagger for his ribs, gnashes, his teeth, and informs the country that "the result in the Eighth District has a most important bearing on the Presidential nomination in the Democratic party."

has a most important bearing on the Presidential nomination in the Democratic party,"
"This is just the one thing which Ohio Democrats will not, and should not forgive Mr. Vallandigham. They are too thoroughly and too cordially united in their hostility to their common enemy to pardon this traitor in the camp to assist that enemy to a victory, exults over it, and shamelessly proclaims that he will betray in like manner their chosen leader.—Pendleton.

The Bulletin was never more correct than in its statement that the editor of the EAGLE eficent and triumphant reaction against would not work except in the lead and be-This question has been frequently asked radicalism. The success of that movement youd the driver's lash. The EAGLE Mr. Dudley allowing the late Adjutant-Genfor any office, and certainly does not solicit send a contesting delegation to the Nation- was made known. Having no personal politicians who entered into only to crush man or combination of men. He will not except that he may be suffered to attend all true Conservatives to avoid every course not been able perfectly to satisfy the public the Democratic party is the only body now convictions of duty lead him. He never to his own business without being subjected which may aid radicalism and thus endan- curiosity. We first heard of him in 1859, organized who even propose any sort of was within the reach of the lash of any to their vituperation. He has no intention ger the future of the country. Probably it during the contest for the Democratic opposition to the aggressions of radicalism, driver or party, and no lash ever was or Webb, Winfrey, C. T. Worthington-18. nomination for Governor, when all the no matter how revolutionary. And we ever will be applied to him. No man in concerning their acts than one of reprehended of the State to men whose recent blunders, of him in terms of enthusiastic praise. He we are willing to risk any probable or postot to think such a thing possible. The lash is reserved for such poor creatures as the and even lick the hand that smites provided it held half a dozen subscriptions, a stud horse bill, and an advertisement.

> The Bulletin takes the Big Sandy Herald to task for speaking of the EAGLE as a Democratic paper. A few weeks since the Bulletin published a begging appeal to the Democrats to give it all their job work and age it enjoys, and do not purpose to surspeech for the inestimable privilege of session of the General Assembly. printing Democratic stud horse bills, etc.

The Bulletin need not be scared. Neither the nominal or real editors are in any danger of being "devoured" by us under any circumstances. We are rather choice in our diet, and eschew crows, buzzards, river. with the powers conferred by the firsfly-up the creeks and carrion.

# THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

On Monday, February 18th, the Committee reported to the Senate a bill concerning the claim agency at Washington city. [Continues of S. May as one of the commissioners. not with propriety refuse his support to the old act for two years, subject to the Govthe nominee of that Convention, even ernor's power to discontinue the same at Ordered. pleasure. Recommitted, with instructions to Nor would his friends desire this from report on Wednesday.] him. For one, we will support the nom-

ince of the Convention whether he be our for the benefit of Sarah A. and Julia G. Bur- rejected—yeas, 32; nays, 54.

own favorite, Hon. L. W. Andrews, of ton, of Mason county. The House rejected a Mr. STANTON, in whose interests the of- resolution of E. C. Phister to pay a thousand dollars for a portrait of Thomas Jefferson. The following bills were reported by Mr. LAWRENCE with results as stated, viz.:

A Senate-bill to amend an act to incorporate the Licking River Lumber and Mining Company. Made special order for Wednesday next at 10 1 o'clock.

Same-Senate bill to amend the charter o the city of Augusta. Passed.

Same-To incorporate the Maysville Trotng Park Association. Passed. On Tuesday, February 18th, the following

ills were reported to the Senate, with results as stated, viz : Mr. LESLIE-A House bill for the benefit of M. B. GOBLE, the late clerk of Lawrence

ounty and circuit court. Passed. Same-A House bill for the benefit of G. B. POGUE, late clerk of the Lawrence county and the act to which this is an amendment, in the ircuit court. Passed. Same-A House bill to provide for the col-

year 1860. Passed. Same-A House bill for the benefit of Boyd

county. Passed. Same-A House bill to appropriate \$2,000 to remove the obstructions out of the Middle Fork of the Kentucky river. Yeas, 19; nays, 9-Rejected.

At 11 o'clock the two Houses proceeded to the execution of the joint order to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Mr. GUTHRIE.

Mr. Spaulding nominated Thomas C. Mc-Creery as a suitable person for the position. Mr. PARKER nominated Col. Sidney M.

The balloting was as follows:

For Mr. McCreery-Mr. Speaker (William ohnson.) Messrs, Alexander, Allison, Bradley, Carlisle, Clark, Cooke, Cosby, Dudley, Field, Gardner, Garriott, Halbert, Holt, Leslie, Lindsay, Lyttle, Martin, Payne, Spalding, Thompson, Turner, Vallandigham, Vorice, the salary of the Adjutant-General at \$2,400. Webb, Winchester, Winfrey-27.

For Mr. Barnes-Messrs. Bird, Lilly, Baker

For Mr. Harding-Messra. Bruner, Swigert, C. T. Worthington-3.

And Mr. McCreery received a majority of all the votes cast in the Senate. On the same day the House passed a bill

for the benefit of Robert McAlister, of Green-Messrs. Glass and Reed were appointed a ommittee to inform the Senate that the Adopted-yeas, 50; nays, 25, House was ready to proceed with the election

of United States Senator. A message was received from the Senate nnouncing that they were also ready to pro ceed with said election.

Mr. GLASS nominated Thomas C. McCreery, of Daviess county.

Mr. Powell nominated Sidney M. Barnes, f Pulaski county.

Mr. HINDMAN nominated Aaron Harding, of Boyle county.

After the usual interchange of messages,

the House proceeded to ballot, with following

For Mr. McCreery-Mr. Speaker (Bunch,) Messrs. Abell, Allnutt, Anderson, Beaucamp, Blue, Boone, Bowles, Bozarth, Bright, Brooks, Bush, Campion, Cantrill, Caywood, Chenault, may deem necessary to assist in enforcing the Clarke, Cogar, Conkwright, Davis, Deaton, Dodds, Downing, Dry, Eades, Fearons, Gibson, Glass, Green, Hall, Hamilton, Hay, Hobbs, Holland, Howell, Hudson, Jefferson, Lackey, Leathers, Lee, Lillard, Lusk, Magof- Rejected-yeas, 43; nays, 43. fin, Major, Markley, Alexander, L. Martin, H Mr. McClary's amendments to amend

Justice, Alfred Kendall, John W. Kendall, C. Martin, Mortimer D. Martin, McAfee, McFerran, McHenry, McKenzie, Miles, Mosely, Murray, Ogilvie, Parks, Parry, Perkins, Phelps, Phister, Read, Rice, Russell, Sanders, Simmons, Alexander B. Smith, B. G. Smith, Spalding, Barton W. Stone, William J. Stone, tout, Thomas, Turner, James White, Robert K. White, Wilson, Prather, and Powell-83.

For Mr. Barnes-Messrs. Bird, Flippin, Herd, McClary, Morgan, and Powell. For Mr. Harding-Messrs. Browne and

In the Senate, on Wednesday, 19th, Mr Holy moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the House bill to appropriate \$2,000 to improve the Middle Fork of the Kentucky river. The motion was entered.

Mr. LESLIE reported a bill concerning the claim agency at Washington city, with the pending amendment, which was rejected, and he bill was ordered to its third reading, and was read, and the same being put on its passage, the result was yeas, 29; nays, 7.

Twelve o'clock having arrived the Senate nformed the House of their readiness to proeed to the comparison of the votes, taken yesterday for United States Senator, and the joint vote stood thus:

For Thos. C. McCreery..... For S. M. Barnes..... or A. Harding.....

And Mr. Speaker Johnson declared Hon. T. C. McCREERY duly elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE.

The joint session was then dissolved and the Senators returned to their chamber and resumed the consideration of the motion of sailed in this style. He is not a candidate prejudicial to the general interests as to since the result of the senatorial election was thwarted by the shortsightedness of belongs to its editor, and he belongs to no eral to be heard on the floor of the Senate, in regard to the report of the Finance Committe. The vote was as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Baker, Boyd, Bruner, Car-Chandler, Clarke, Dudley, Field, Holt, Leslie, Lindsay, Spalding, Thompson, Vories,

NAYS-Mr. Speaker (Wm. Johnson,) Messrs. Allison, Bradley, Cooke, Cosby, Gardner, Garriott, Halbert, Lyttle, Martin, Parker, Vallandigham-12.

On the same day, the House then took up the bill to improve the navigation of Licking river, together with the substitute offered for the same and the amendments of Messrs. BROWNE and PARKS.

the purpose of removing obstructions in said river, and appoints commissioners to expend the same.

upon Licking river, from its mouth to Salyersville, and examine the obstructions which may exist to the free and safe navigation of ted. Passed, yeas, 101; nays, 29.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, 19th, the including the cost of removing all mill-dams case of Senator-elect Thomas, of thereon; and they shall report to the next

provides for the appointment of commissioners to make similar reports as to the cost of clearing out the obstruction in the Big Beech, Rolling Fork, and Salt river, and from the mouth of Chaplin river to the mouth of Salt section on the Commissioners therein named, and allowed same compensation.

Mr. LILLARD moved the previous question.

Mr. BROWNE's amendment to the substitute was rejected.

On the same day, the House passed a bill The substitute offered by Mr. Davis was then

Mr. PARKS' amendment to the original bill was then adopted, and the bill rejected-yeas, 46; nays, 40-not having received a constitu-

tional majority. Mr. Davis moved to reconsider the vote by

which the bill was rejected. Mr. FLIPPIN moved to lay the motion to reonsider on the table. Rejected.

The motion to reconsider was then adopted, and the bill referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The House then took up the Senate bill to amend the charter of the Licking River Lumper and Mining Company.

The amendment proposed to strike from the original charter the 9th section of the bill, which says "this act may be altered and

amended at the discretion of the Legislature.' Mr. PHISTER offered an amendment, providing that the only effect of the act is to leave same condition, and to have the same effect as if said section 9 had never been inserted in lection of the revenue of Floyd county for the | said act; and the said original act of incorporation is left to the operation of the general laws of the State, on the subject of the amend-

ment and repeal of charters. Mr. Davis moved the previous question.

Mr. PHISTER'S amendment was then rejected -yeas, 38; nays, 39, and the bill was post-poned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

On Thursday, February 20th, the House ok up the bill to amend the charter of the Licking River Lumber and Mining Company. Mr. HINDMAN moved the previous question. Ordered.

The bill was then rejected-yeas, 26; nays

The House then took up the oill to organize the militia of Kentucky.

Mr. JUSTICE offered an amendment, fixing the salaries of the Adjutant and Quarter Master-Generals at \$3,000 each, and to rank Brigadier Generals, and also fixing the salary of Assistant Adjutant-General at \$2, 000, ir rank as Captain.

Mr. HINDMAN offered an amendment fixing

Same-Also offered an amendment fixing the salary of the Quarter-Master-General at \$2,400. Adopted—yeas, 78; nays, 8.

out the section providing for an Assistant-Adjutant-General. Rejected—yeas, 24; nays, Same-Also offered an amendment allow

Same-Moved to amend the bill by striking

ing the Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General's each \$4,000 per year clerk hire. Mr. R. K. WHITE moved to fix the salary of the Assistant-Adjutant General at \$1,500

Mr. Herd moved to strike out the 10th section of article 2nd. Rejected—yeas, 19; nays, Mr. Cantrill offered two amendments, ap-

re, but not more to be drawn than is actually expended, and for which proper vouchrs shall be filed. The question was first taken on allowing \$4,000 to the Adjutant-General for clerk hire

ropriating \$4,000 to each office for clerk

Adopted-yeas, 65; nays, 20. The question was then taken upon the mendment of Mr. Cantrill, allowing Quar-er-Master-General \$4,000 yearly for clerk ire. Adopted-yeas, 56, nays, 31.

The amendment of Mr. HINDMAN, to strike at all of article first of said bill was then re ected—yeas, 11; nays, 73. Mr. HINDMAN moved to amend by adding a section giving the Governor power to call into ervice as many of the enrolled militia as he

eivil laws of this Commonwealth, and no more, Rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 75. Mr. Powell moved to amend the bill by striking out \$1, the sum to be levied upon all subject to military duty, and not below

the active militia, and inserting 50 cents. tion 1st, of article 2nd, by striking out the words "who are not members of the active militia," and to strike out all of the third arti-

cle which relates to the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals offices. Mr. FLIPPIN called for a division of the The question was taken on striking out.

Mr. Gibson moved the previous question Adopted-yeas, 73; nays, 10. The bill was then passed—yeas, 73; nays,

Rejected—yeas, 9; nays, 63.

CONGRESS In the Senate, on Monday, 17th inst., Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the abolition of the office of President as a source of corruption, constantly increasing in strength and dangerous to the liberties of the country The petition was referred.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Com nittee reported the following which was laid over:

"Re it enacted &c That hereafter in any election authorized by the act passed March 25th, 1868, entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States. passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate recon truction, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election of which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered may vote in any part the State in which he shall have been registered, where he may reside at the time of such election, by presenting his certificate of registration, under such regulations as the dis

trict commanders may prescribe. In the House the following bill was intro duced by Mr. BINGHAM, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee, which will consider it:

WHEREAS, A large majority of votes given at election held on the—day of February... 1868, were for the constitution presented by the convention of the State of Alabama

WHEREAS. A certain combination of citizens within said State refused to vote with intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore the State to its proper relations to the Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the State Legislature elect under the new constitution of Alabama be convened at the Capital of said State as soon as practicable, by the order of the United States military commander within said State of Alabama, and upon the ratification by said Legislature of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed the Thirty-ninth Congress, and the estab ishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State, as authorized by said constitution of Alabama, said State shall be admitted to The original bill appropriating \$75,000 for representation in Congress of the United tates, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

In the House, on Tuesday, 18th, Mr. STARK-WEATHER introduced a bill placing \$50,000 in The substitute provides for the appointment of commissioners, who are authorized to go the wants and defray the expenses of the return to the United States of destitute citizens imprisoned in foreign countries without justice, and discharged without trial, or acquit-

came up, and after long speeches by Mr. Howard against, and Reverdy Johnson in session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Browne's amendment to the substitute favor of his admission, the vote was taken. The first vote was on the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, which was negatived. Ays 21 nays 28.

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee Ross, Saulsbury, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Williams—21. Nays-Messers. Cameron, Cattell, Chand-

and allowed same compensation.

Mr. Parks proposed to amend the original bill so as to read: "The mouth of Mason's Branch, near Salyersville," and adds the name of S. May as one of the commissioners.

Mr. Lauren moved the previous question.

Note of the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners of the commissioners.

Mr. Lauren moved the previous question.

Mr. Drake then offered a resolution de-claring Mr. Thomas disqualified to hold a seat in the Senate, and notifying the Governor of Maryland to hold a new election. This was adopted by 27 to 20. The Senate then ad-journed.

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 26, 1868

The Mule Trade.-The Paris Kentuckian says: Parties who have returned within the past week from New Orleans, represent the

trade as still dull, and sales difficult to effect. Mr. Baxter, of this county, had sold out about the first of February all but eight mules, at comparatively good prices. The splendid pair of mules that he purchased last summer of F. J. Barbee at \$900, he sold for \$1,090 after taking several valuable premiums with

Val. Hildren was prospecting for buyers, with but little success.

J. A. Hildreth was at Natchez, and had made few sales.

John Moberly's mules, has returned with a second suspension from office was at noon. Law. good report.

zable by Mr. C.

John Tarr did well on his trip to Pennsylsmall pox.

home Saturday from Baltimore. He did better than he expected, selling an ordinary lot of mules at \$142,50. Other lots sold as high Baldwin, of Maysville, sold in Baltimore at certainly carry it out. \$177,50, cost him \$212. Mr. Rash, of Baltimore, has been here seeking more such mules as Baldwin's

Henry Butler arrived at home Friday from 350 mules in the market.

Jesse Martin, of Woodford, passed through out at Charlottsville at better prices than he cussion of the event in and out of Congress have gone to Virginia have been taken to the South side.

Andy Wilson has returned from Georgia and Alabama, and reports the trade looking up somewhat, there being a greater disposition to buy.

Zed. Offutt arrived from Harrisburg this prices low.

Frank Colcord returned from Virginia on Wednesday. He gives an unfavorable report of the market. Some of our dealers were offering first class mules at \$110.

Mercantile College.-We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Messrs. Huey & Barlow, in another column. We know nothing of their individual qualifications as instructors, but the Hollingsworth Colleges, of which this is a branch, have a deserved high reputation. The importance of a thorough mercantile education cannot be overesadvise our young men to take advantage of the change was, therefore, null and void. the opportunity presented by Messrs. Huey & The debate was exciting, Senators Fessen nent institution in Maysville.

The Protracted Meeting .- A protracted meeting is being held by the branch of the Presbyterian Church in this city which adheres to the Kentucky Synod. Rev. R. G. Brank, of Lexington, is assisting Mr. Spilman and has preached several powerful sermons. The congregations have been unusually large, and much interest in the cause has been expressed. We hope the meeting will be blessed with happy results.

Insurance.-Jos. F. Brodrick has taken an office over N. Cooper's tin ware manufactory on Second street for the transaction of a general Insurance business. He represents some of the leading companies, such as the Ætna Fire, of Hartford: the Home Fire, of N. Y., and Equitable Life of N. Y. Those wanting valable Insurance would do well to call.

Important to Horse Fanciers .- " Telegraph' the fine trotting Stallion, will stand in Maysville the coming season. He was foaled the same year as Ethan Allen-sired by the same horse, and both from Hamiltonian mares He is owned by Dr. Bradford, a fit guarantee that he is a number one stock horse.

The Profits.-We understand that the Lawas made by the concert for the church.

# Fleming Correspondence.

Mr. Editor: The dissolution of the organization known as the Third party in our State, has caused considerable squirming in certain quarters. The masses of the Democratic party seem gratified at the prospect of further strengthening their already powerful organization,-by receiving good men to aid in restoring our impoverished country.

On the other hand, a spirit of jealousy, bitter and unrelenting, is plainly manifested by some of the extreme men of the party towards the Conservatives. The Maysville Bulletin and Flemingsburg Democrat are fair samples of this sort. Those sheets are savage at the thought that some of the new recruits may want office at their hands. It is but fair however to say that the two papers named do not reflect the general sentiment of the Democracy of Kentucky. And it is well they do not. The leading Democratic journals of Kentucky exhibit a spirit of magnanimity and cordial welcome unknown to the lesser tribe. In co-operating with the Democracy, Mr. Editor, I do not understand that, in order to make yourself welcome, you are to repudiate your former course as an old line Whig, or as a Union man. There is not a single living that the removal of Secretary Stanton, and issue now, that divided the parties in this the appointment of General Thomas, without country ten years ago.

Now, the war is over,-the rebellion put down,-and yet, strange to say, the Union is not maly not restored, but practically divided. Why so? Because radicalism seems bent on destroying it by flagitious and wicked legislation. Now, as Conservatives of every grade desire to work in harmony, and feel that it is a time which demands that every patriot and hold on to the War Department. and place the enemies of our free institutions-is it a fit time to indulge in bickerings and wasting our energies in quarreling about

what party a man formerly belonged to?

In view of all the facts, is it liberal, is it just, is it politic that that such dissensions as those alluded to should continue?

Special telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial. ORDER REMOVING STANTON.

HE DECLINES TO VACATE.

Gen. Thomas will obey Orders.

Interference of Congress Invoked.

AN ORDER OF REMOVAL IN THE STANTON CASE. lio. Application was made on oath, before since, to again remove Secretary Stanton, for violation of the Civil Tenure-of-office law. was unexpectedly fulfilled to-day, by his noti- At first the Judge did not think he had the fying the Senate, at about 2 P. M., that he had power, but, on looking over the law, became Arch Edger was circulating in New Orleans appointed Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas convinced to the contrary, and decided to isand on the coast, selling mules on commis- Secretary of War ad interim. The fact caused sue the writ. General Thomas will probably great excitement throughout the city. The be arrested to morrow morning, by virtue of C. C. Ski man, who went to Virginia with first intimation which Mr. Stanton had of his the fifth section of the Tenure-of-Office General Thomas entered the room and pre-Ed. Clarke returned home Saturday from sented the President's order. A good natured Augusta, Georgia, where he sold his mules conversation ensued, during which Stanton after endeavoring to do so in Alabama. Mr. said to General Thomas, "Do you want me to Clarke came home by Columbia, S. C., and vacate at once?" Thomas replied, "Oh, no. Richmond, Va. Columbia, although recover- I have notified the President of my accepting somewhat from the disastrous effects of ance of the office. You can get your private Sherman's occupation, was scarcely recognipapers together and turn over the department

to me, say to morrow morning." General Thomas says that he understood Stanton to vania, except that he has broken out with the acquiesce in this, but the latter's friends maintain that he has no intention whatever of Jacob Renaker, Jr., of Harrison, arrived at yielding to General Thomas, except it be to superior force. This will be probably proved States, that under the Constitution and laws to-morrow to be true. General Thomas of the United States, the President has no stated, to-night, that the President's order to as \$165 while he was there. The lot that him was a military one, and that he should

But to return to the Senate. As the appointment of an officer ad interim does not, under the old law, require the confirmation of the Senate, and as the Civil Tenure Law de-Harrisburg. He reports an improvement in clares that the Senate when in session must the market. When he left there were some sustain the President before any removal can actually be carried out, the particular point of the President informing that body of this town on Saturday, from Virginia. He sold change was not apparent. In the general disanticipated, obtaining \$137 per head for an | ional circles, the President's friends, however. ordinary lot. He sold for cash in lots from answer the inquiry by declaring that Mr. six to fifteen. The market is better there Johnson pursues this course to test the than further South, as most of the mules that validity of the Civil Tenure Law in the

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate went into executive session soon after the President's message came in, and has at this writing been in secret session five hours, discussing the assumption of the President that he can remove Stanton withmorning. He reports the market full and out the concurrence of the Senate. An informal committee was appointed, which included Senators Thayer, Conness and Cameron, to wait on Secretary Stanton and request him to remain in office. This duty they performed between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, and der the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entireceived an answer from Mr. Stanton which is understood to be a compliance with their

They also waited on General Grant and informed him of the situation, but no definite

answer was received from him. The committee returned to the Senate where several propositions were under discussion. One to return the message to the timated. It is valuable not only in commer- President and inform him that the Senate did and laws of the Union, the withdrawal of the cial transactions, but in every business pro-fession or pursuit in which a man may engage. War Department, was debated. Another res-Lawyers, physicians, merchants, farmers and olution was proposed, to inform the President army, and the revival and reorganization of ducted more to their satisfaction when they having received the assent of the Senate, he nized was in the possession and enjoyment of are thoroughly versed in book keeping We had violated the Civil Tenure Law, and that

Barlow, as it is important to our business in- den, Conkling and Morton sustaining this sentation in the Senate and House of Repreterests that the College shall become a perma- proposition, and Doolittle, Hendricks and Dixon opposing it.

STANTON'S MESSAGE TO THE HOUSE. At 3:30 P. M., Secretary Stanton sent the following message to the House of Represent-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, )

February 21, 1868. "SIR-General Thomas has just delivered o me a copy of the inclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives. Your obedient servant, " EDWIN M. STANTON. To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the

House of Representatives." EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, D. C. February 21, 1868. "SIR-By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitu-tion and laws of the United States you are hereby removed from the office of the Secref War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communica-You will transfer to Brevet Major General Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

"Respectfuliy yours,
"Andrew Johnson, President. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Washington

After the Secretary's letter and the President's orders had been read, Mr. Washburne, dies of the Episcopal Association cleared of Illinois, moved to refer the correspondence \$60 over all expenses by their concert for the to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. poor. We have not yet learned how much Boutwell moved to amend with leave to report any time, which was accepted, and the motion agreed to without further debate, though an excited feeling was visible in the is prescribed therein.'

> Subsequently a motion was made to devote Saturday to business instead of speech making, owing, it was stated, to the necessity just presented by the Secretary of War's let-

Mr. Pike, of Maine, just as the motion was put, cried out, "All the impeachers will now matters involved and presented for adjudicavote for the motion." All of the Republican

members then voted for it. After the House adjourned a good many members declared in conversation that impeachment was a certainty, and that the Reconstruction Committee would vote for it at their meeting to-morrow. They based their belief on the ground that the President had certainly violated the Civil Tenure Law.

It is needless, perhaps, to add, with the city unusually full of visitors, and the hotels crowded with Democratic politicians, an unusual degree of excitement prevails.

[LATER.] The Senate continued the discussion in executive session until 9:30 P. M., when a vote was reached, and a resolution was passed, to the consent of the Senate, was a violation of law. The injunction of secrecy was removed from this particular proposition.

A resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds, to protest against the course of the President, was lost. Mr. Stanton wrote a letter to-night to Vice

President Wade, stating that he intended to quo warranto in the District Sureme Court to

cir's regarding the situation.

At 10 o'clock to-night, Mr. Stanton still reained possession of the War Department. He was in his room, surrounded with a few friends, and expressed his determination to hold on during the evening. He received letters Senators Howard, Wilson, and Sumner, begging him to hold on.

[THE LATEST.] GENERAL THOMAS TO BE ARRESTED.

Washington, Feb. 21-Midnight.-An important movement has been made late tonight in the Johnson-Stanton-Thomas imbrog-Washington, February 21.—The determina- | Chief Justice Cartter, of the Supreme Court don expressed by the President, a few days of this District, for the arrest of Gen. Thomas

[ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.] THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, a few minutes after 2 o'clock, went into executive session, and continued therein seven hours. The matter of removal was fully discussed and with much spirit. ecret session Mr. Edwards offered a resolution, for which Mr. Wilson moved a substiute as follows

WHEREAS, The Senate has received and considered the communication of the President, stating he had removed Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the army to act as Secretary of War ad interim, therefore

power to remove the Secretary of War and

designate another officer to perform the du-

ties of that office.' This substitute was agreed to without a division. The obligation of secrecy was re-moved from it, and copies of the resolution ordered to be communicated to the President, Secretary of War, and Adjutant General

Many persons were attracted to the vicinity the Senate to-night, but were prevented from entering the gallery. The subject of the removal of Stanton and other matters conected with it, afford a prominent feature of omment everywhere to-night.

# The Reconstruction Acts.

JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURTS.

The following is the text of the opinion of the Supreme Court delivered by Justice Nelson on the 10th instant in the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases:

The bill before us is filed in this Court, in voking the exercise of its original jurisdiction against the Secretary of War, the General of the army, and Major-General Pope assigned to the command of the Third Military District. onsisting of the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, which district is organized un tled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and an act of the 23d of the same month supplementary thereto, for the purpose of restraining the de fendants from carrying into execution the several provisions of those acts. The bill sets forth the existence of the State of Georgia, the complainant, as one of the States o this Union under the Constitution. The civil war of 1861-65 in which she was involved, the surrender of the Confederate army in the latter year, and submission to the Constitution all the rights and privileges in her several departments, executive, legislative, and judicial, belonging to a State in the Union, under the Constitution, with the exception of a repre-

sentatives. The bill then sets forth that the intent and design of the acts of Congress, as apparent on Relief to the full extent prayed by the their face, and by their terms, are throw and annul this existing State government, and to erect another and different government in its place, unauthorized by the Constitution and in defiance of its guarantees; and that in furtherance of this design and intent, the defendants, the Secretary of War, the General of the Army, and Majo General Pope, acting under orders of the President, are about setting in motion a portion of the army to take military possess of the State, and threaten to subvert her government, and subject her people to military rule; that the State is wholly inadequate to resist the power and the force of the Executive Department of the United States, and she therefore insists that such protection can and ought to be afforded by a decree or order of

this court in the premises. The bill then First-That the defendants may be restrained from issuing any order, or doing or permitting any act or thing within or con-cerning the State of Georgia, which is or may be required of them, or any of them, by or under these two acts of Congress. Second-From causing to be made any

registration within the State, as specified and prescribed in the last of the aforesaid 'Third-From administering or causing to administered within the State, the oath or

affirmation prescribed in said last mentioned Fourth-From holding or causing to be

held within the State, any such election or elections, or causing to be made any return of third article of the Constitution, the judicial any such elections for the purpose of ascertaining the result of the same according to the said acts.
"Fifth—From holding or causing to be

held within the State, any such convention as A motion has been made by the counsel for the defendants to dismiss the bill for want of jurisdiction, for which a precedent is found in the case of the State of Rhode Island vs. the State of Massachusetts (12 Peters, 669.) It is claimed that the Court has no jurisdiction either of the subject matter set forth in the ill or over the parties defendant, and in support of the first ground it is urged that the tion are political and not judicial, and therefore not the subject of judicial cognizance. This distinction results from the organization of the government-executive, legislative, and judicial-and from the assignment and limitation of the powers of each by the Constitution. The judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may ordain and establish; the political power of the government in the other two departments. The distinction between judicial and political power is so generally

objection and proceeds to answer it. He observes: whether the stake set upon Wrentham Plain by Woodford and Saffrey, in 1642, is the true point from which to run an east and west line, as the compact boundary between the States. In the first aspect of the case, it depends on a fact; in the second, on the law of equity, whether the agreement is void or valid, neither of which presents a political control.

versy, but one of an ordinary judicial nature of frequent occurrence in suits between indi

'In another part of the opinion, speaking of the submission by sovereigns or States of a controversy between them, he observes:

"From the time of such submission, the question ceases to be a political one to be decided by the sic volo sic jubeo of political by its judgment, legal discretion, and solemn consideration of the rules of law appropriate to its nature as a judicial question depending on the exercise of judicial power, as it is and to act by known and settled principles of national or municipal jurisprudence as the | court. And he might have added, what is properly

mplied in the opinion, that the question thus ubmitted by the sovereign, the State, to a julicial determination, must be one appropriate for the exercise of judicial power, such as a question of boundary, or as the case of Penn vs. Lord Baltimore, a contract between par-ties in respect to their boundary. Lord Hardwick placed his right in that case to entertain jurisdiction upon this ground. The objections to the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts, were that the subject matter of the bill in volved sovereignty and jurisdiction, which were not matters of property but of political rights over the territory in question. They are forcibly stated by the Chief Justice, who They dissented from the opinion. The very elaborate examination of the case by Mr. Justice Baldwin was devoted to an answer and refutation of those objections. He endeavored to show, and we think did show, that the question was one of boundary, which of itself was not a political question, but one of property appropriate for judicial cognizance and that overeignty and jurisdiction were but incidental and dependent upon the main issue in the case. The right of property was undoubtedly involved. As in this country, where endal tenures are abolished, in cases of es cheat the State takes the place of the feudal lord by virtue of its sovereignty as the original and ultimate proprietor of all the lands within its jurisdiction. In the case of the State of Florida vs. Georgia (17 Howard, 428) he United States were allowed to intervene, being the proprietors of a large part of the lands situate within the disputed boundary, eeded by Spain as a part of Florida. The State of Florida was also deeply interested as

The case bearing most directly upon the one before us is the Cherokee Nation vs. the State of Georgia—(5 Peters.) A bill was filed in that case, and an injunction prayed for to prevent the execution of certain acts of the Legislature of Georgia within the territory of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, they claiming a right to sue in this court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, as a foreign nation. The acts of the Legislature, if permitted to be carried into execution, would ave subverted the tribal government of the Indians, and subjected them to the jurisdic tion of the State. The injunction was denied on the ground that the Cherokee Nation could not be regarded as a foreign nation within the Judiciary act, and that, therefore, they had no standing in court; but Chief Justice Marshall. who delivered the opinion of the majority the court, very strongly intimated that the oill was untenable on another ground, namely that it involved simply a political question He observed:

"That part of the bill which respects the lands occupied by the Indians, and prays the aid of the court to protect their possession, may be more doubtful The mere question of right might, perhaps, be decided by this court n a proper case, with proper parties. But the court is asked to do more than decide on The bill requires us to control the Legislature of Georgia and to restrain the exertion of its physical force. The propriety of such an interposition by the court may be well questioned. It savors too much of the exercise of political power to be within the proper province of the judiciary Department. Several opinions were delivered in the case, a very elaborate one by Mr. Justice Thompson, in which Judge Story concurred. They maintained that the Cherokee Nation was foreign nation within the Judiciary act, and competent to bring suit, but agreed with the Chief Justice, that all the matters set up in exception of the right and title of Indians to the possession of the land which they occu-Mr. Justice Thompson, referring to

this branch of the case, observed "For the purpose of guarding against any er roneous conclusions, it is proper to say that I do not claim for this court the exercise of jurisdiction upon any matter properly falling under the denomination of political power. may be beyond the reach of this court. Much the matter therein contained, by way of complaint, would seem to depend for relief upon the exercise of political power, and as such appropriately devolving upon the Exe cutive and not the judicial department of the Government. This court can grant relief so far only as the rights of persons and property are drawn in question and have been infring-

And in another part of the opinion he returns again to the question, and is still more emphatic in disclaiming jurisdiction. He

bserves: "I certainly do not claim as belonging to the Judiciary the exercise of political power; that belongs to another branch of the Govern The protection and enforcement of ment. many rights secured by treatise most certainly do not belong to the Judiciary. It is only where the rights of persons and property are involved and when such rights can be presented under some judicial form of proceed-

ings, that courts of Justice can interpose re-lief. The court can have no right to pronounce an abstract opinion upon the constitutionality of a State law. Such law must be brought into actual or threatened operation upon rights properly falling under judicial cognizance, or a remedy s not to be had here.

We have said that Mr. Justice Story con curred in this opinion, and Mr. Justice Johnson, who also delivered one, recognized the power extends to "all cases in law and equity rising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States," &c., and as applicable to the case in hand to "controversies between a State and citizens of another State," which controversies under the Judicial act may be brought in the first instance before this court in the exercise of its jurisdiction, and we agree that the bill filed presents a case which it be the subject of judicial cognizance would in form come under a familiar head of equity jurisdiction, i. e., jurisdiction to grant an injunction to restrain a party from a wrong or injury to the rights of another where the danger, actual or threatened, is irreparable, or the remedy at law inadequate. But, according to the course of proceeding and adjudicature of the court under this head of jurisdiction, in order to entitle a party to the remedy, a case must be presented appropriate for the exercise of judicial power. The rights in danger, as we have seen, must be rights of persons or property, not merely political rights, which do not belong to the judicature of the court either in law or equity.

The remaining question of this branch of our inquiry is whether, in view of the principles above stated, and which we have endea knowledged in the jurisprudence both of ored to explain, a case is made out in the bil England and of this country that we need do of which the court can take judicial cogni ored to explain, a case is made out in the bill no more than refer to some of the authorities on the subject. They are all in one direction. Several cases are referred to; among others who represent the Executive authority of the Several cases are referred to; among others the case of the State of Rhode Island vs. the Government, from carrying into execution State of Massachusetts (12 Peters.) It has certain acts of Congress, inasmuch as such been supposed that the last case is an excep- executions would annul and totally abolish tion, and affords authority for hearing and the existing State government of Georgia, and was reached, and a resolution was passed, to adjudicating upon political questions in the be communicated to the President, declaring usual courts of judicial proceedings on a bill place. In other words, would overthrow and in equity. But it will be seen on a close examination of the case that this is a mistake. destroy the corporate existence of a State, by depriving it of all the means and instrumen-It involved a question of boundary between talities by which its existence might, and the two States. Mr. Justice Baldwin, who delivered the opinion of the Court, states the substance of the complaint and of the relief prayed for. The bill, it is true, set out in de-tail the different and substantial changes in "It is said that this is a political, not civil the structure and organization of the existing controversy between the parties, and so not government as contemplated in these acts of ithin the Constitution, or 13th section of the | Congress, which it is charged, if carried into Judiciary act. As it is viewed by the Court effect by the defendants, will work this deit is on the bill alone, had it been demurred struction. But they are grievances, because to, a controversy as to the locality of a point they necessarily and inevitably tend to the three miles south of the southermost point of overthrow of the State as an organized politilover of his country should put forth all his power and influence in hurling from power decided by the courts on application for a which can arise under the charter. Taking the foundation for the interposition of the the case on the bill and plea, the question is whether the stake set upon Wrentham Plain by Woodford and Saffrey, in 1642, is the true point from which to run an east and west line, first is that the defendants may be enjoined

That these matters both as stated in the ody of the bill and the prayer for relief, call for the judgment of the court upon political questions and upon rights, not of persons or operty, but of a political character, will rdly be denied; for rights for the protection of which our authority is invoked rights of sovereignty, of political jurisdiction. with all its constitutional powers and privi property infringed or in danger of actual or preatened infringement is presented by the bill in a judicial form for the judgment of the

It is true, the bill, in setting forth the political rights of the State and of its people to be rotected, among other matters avers Georgia owns certain real estate, and buildings thereon—a State Capitol, an executive mansion, and other real and personal propinto execution, and destroying the State, would deprive it of the possession and enjoyment of its property. But it is apparent that their best judgment in the selection of the grievances resulting from the threatened our delegates to cast the undivided vote of thi destruction of the State and in aggravation of dependent ground, nor is it noticed at all in the prayers for relief. Indeed the case as made in the bill would have stopped far short of the relief sought by the State, and its main purpose and design be given up by restraining its legal effect simply to the protection of the title and possession of its property. Such relief would call for a very different bill from the one before us.

Having arrived at the conclusion that this ourt, for the reasons we have stated, posseses no jurisdiction over subject matter pre sented in the hill for relief it is unimportant examine the question as it respects juris iction over the parties defendants. alt of this opinion leads to a dismissal of the bill for want of jurisdiction. It also disposes of the case of the State of Mississippi vs. E. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant, and E. O. C.

Chief Justice Chase said: Without being able to yield my assent to the grounds stated in the opinion just delivered, I concur fully in the conclusion that the case made by the complainants is one of which this court has no jurisdiction

Governor Stevenson and the Senatorship. [From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence, by which it will be seen that Governor Stevenson formally declines to be a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. James Guthrie:

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 13, 1868. Hon. J. W. Stevenson:

Dear Sir : Your name has been connected with the office of United States Senator, made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. James Whilst we have unlimited confidence in your patriotism and ability, and be lieve that you would be the choice of the Legislature were your claims pressed for that osition, yet we would most respectfully beg friends, to suggest and candidly say to you that the interest of the State demand that you should remain at your present post of

In their primary meetings the people have expressed this wish and desire, and, in obedience thereto, we are satisfied that you will sacrifice all personal ambition to the peace and welfare of our country.

Receive the assurance of our high personal regard. D. Y. LYTTLE. JNO. T. BUNCH, J. F. LAWRENCE, R. T. DAVIS, W. C. CLARK, G. A. C. HOLT. WINCHESTER. B. J. Peters, JNO. RODMAN, S. I. M. MAJOR, A. DUVALL, S. B. THOMAS, Jos. GARDNER, E. M. GARRIOTT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE. Frankfort, February 14, 1868. GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter of the 13th | tion at Frankfort.

as handed to me last evening. be a candidate for the seat in the Senate of the United States recently vacated by the this resignation of the Hon. James Guthrie I am gratified to learn from your letter that sine die. the judgment of such true and tried friends

so cordially and entirely accords with my I am not insensible to the honor of a seat in the Senate of the United States. To be the representative of Kentucky in that chamber of coequal representatives of sovereign States would be distinction enough to satisfy the ambition of any one. But I cannot that a seat there exceeds in dignity or sur passes in responsibility the office of Chief Magistrate of this honored and renowned old

ommonwealth. The Kentucky Democracy, now constituing, I think I may safely say, four-fifths of entire voting population of the State have, with singular unanimity, in the primary neetings held throughout the State, expressed their wish that I should be a candidate for

Governor at the ensuing August election. A very large majority of the delegates to the emocratic Convention, which is to assemble Frankfort, on the 22d inst., charged with the duty of nominating a candidate for Governor, have been instructed by their respect ve county meetings to cast their votes for me

That I have deserved this unexpected con currence of popular approbation I do not pre-tend; my present incumbency of the Executive office has, doubtless, been strongly instru-mental in its production. That I have received it, and received it, too, as a warm approval of my administration, is a priceless stimonial which I shall treasure to the latest hour of my life, and, at my death, will pass undimmed to my children as their most

onored heritage. Such coufidence, by the people of Kentucky in me, imposes responsibility to serve them in any capacity which they shall designate. Since this has been clearly manifested, I deem it my duty to quietly await the action of the Democratic Convention of the 22d inst., and, f nominated by that body for Governor, to accept the position with all its responsibil ies, with a purpose to contribute every thing in my power to the honor, peace, glory, and prosperity of the Commonwealth. In declining to be a candidate for the Senate I rejoice to know that Kentucky has

many able sons by whom the interests and onor of the State will be defended and up-For the confidence which you have express ed in my patriotism, I pray you individually to accept my heartfelt acknowledgments, and to believe me,

Very truly, your friend, J. W. STEVENSON. Hons. John T. Bunch, D. Y. Lyttle, B. J. Peters, B. Magoffin, Boyd Winchester and

others. Democratic Meeting in Pike.

Ameeting, of the Democracy of Pike couny, was held in Pikeville, on Monday the 20th day of January, 1868, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 22nd of February, 1868.

pointed Secretary. R. T. Burns, Fsq., explained the objuct of he meeting in a few brief yet pertinent re-

R. T. Burns, C. Cecil, Sr., R. M. Ferrell Hibbard Williamson and John Scott were ap pointed a committee to draft resolutions suita- the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the short time returned the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st. We hereby reiterate our attachment to the great and fundamental principles of the Democratic party, believing tnem

Maining do so by addressing, in perfect confidence of the Democratic party, believing tnem

ma7 watwltprw

42 Cedar street. to be only principles upon which the Govern-ment, either State or National can be properly

the same character, except more pacific as to the particular acts threatened to be committee Constitution. We therefore denounce each and every at tempt of the Radical majority in Congress to destroy or even impair the rights , of any State or States as unwise, unholy and

Resolved, 3d. We denounce the action of the majority in Congress in refusing a seat in said body to our member elect, the Hon. John D. Young. We regard it as a denial of the rights of the people to choose their own Reasentatives, and therefore subversive of the first and most vitat principle of all free govern-

Resolved, 4th. That we approve of the call for a Convention, to meet in Frankfort, on the 22nd of Febuary next, to nominate a Demratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky We also approve of the proposition for the dele gates to said Convention from the first Ap ellate Judicial District to nominate at th time a Democratic candidate for Judge of the erty; and that putting the acts of Congress whatever may be our preference as to who into execution, and destroying the State, should be nominated for Governor, we leave this reference to property and statement con-cerning it are only by way of showing one of of the Court of Appeals, we hereby instrucof the Court of Appeals, we hereby instruc county for Hon B. J. Peters, present Chief it, not as a specific ground of relief. This matter of property is neither stated as an infound him worthy. Resolved, 5th. That we approve of the

course of our Representatives, Hon O.C. Bowles and Hon. David Y. Little, in the Legislature of Kentucky. We hereby appoint C. Cecil, Sr., Hon. O. C.

Bowles, Hibbard Williamson, John Scott, Har-rison Ford, Richard W. Ferrell Jeremiah Osborne and R. T. Burns and any other Democrats who may be present from this country in said Gubernatoral Convention, also to re present us in the Convention to nominate ndidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. On motion, the meeting adjourned. JEREMIAH OSBORNE, Chm'n.

ABE C. FERRELL. Sec.

Democratic Meeting in Johnson County. At a meeting of the Democaacy of Johnson county, held at the Court House, in Paintsville, Ky., on Monday, the 3d of February, to appoint delegates to attend the Convention to be holden at Frankfort Ky., on the 22nd inst. David H. Hamilton was called to the Chair. and James E. Stewart was appointed Secreta-

On motion, James A. Ward. W. M. Strong and W. M. Conley were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after a short absence, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That while we are de nsible of the high claims of other distinguish ed Democrats for the Gubernatorial chair, from which death has removed the lamented Helm, still the statesmanlike course of that tried and time honred Democrat, J. W. Stevenson, constrains us to instruct our delegates to cast votes for him in the Convention Resolved, 2nd. That B. J. Peters, the pres

nt Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals whose profound learning and great ability ha reflected honor on the State, is our first choice for the position which he now holds, and our egates are instructed to use all honorable ans to secure his nomination. Resolved, 3d. That the Democracy of John n county have unbounded confidence in the bility os our fellow citizen James E. Stewart.

the consideration of the Democracy of the new Judicial District for the office of Attorney for the Commonwealth.

Resolved, 4th. That the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of the United States Government in greenbacks is a measure absolutely neces sary in our judgment to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country, and it is im-peratively demanded by the interests of the

and that we respectfully present his claims to

whole producing and working class of the Resolved, 5th. That J. E. Stewart, J. A. Ward, W. M. Strong, John Brown, sr., D. Hager, Esq., W. M. Conley, J. Hicks, D. H. Hamilton, O. McKensy, Moses Wells, R. Williams, W. L. Auxier, James Preston, Wm G. Wells, James A. Porter, or any other good Democrats of this county, cast the vote of this county as her delegates in the Conven-

Resolved, 6th. That the Big Sandy Herald and all other Democratic papers of the State be requested to publish the proceedings of his meeting.

Resolved, 7th. That this meeting adjourn

D. H. HAMILTON, President. J. E. Stewart, Secretary.

MARRIED. LOVE-ROGERS-At Mt. Sterling, Ky., Thurs February, 13th, 1868, at the residence of the structure, Capt. Chas. S. Rogers, by the Revolver, Mr. Chas. A. Love, of this city, to Miotte A. Rogers, formerly of this place.

"In her heart there's treasured love, Oh prize its golden worth." FOUNTAIN-LOGAN-February 17th, 1868, in ewis county, Ky., by Rev. J. W. Zimmerman, Mr has. L. Fountain, of New Orleans, to Miss Kate logan, of Lewis county Ky. CLARK—ADAMS—On February 20th, 1869, by the same, at the residence of the bride, Capt. M. T. Clark, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Annie F. Adams, of Lewis county, Ky., formerly of East Vir-ginia—No cards.

Maysville Markets. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. GRAY, Wholesale Grocer, corner Second and Sutton st Coffee-common to choice 24 to 27.

141/2@ 161/2; SoftRefined, 17@183/4; Hard Refined, 18@ Molasses-N. O., \$1; 1/2 bbl. \$1 05; P. R., 75@85. FLOUR-We quote at \$10 00@14. WHEAT-White (No. 1,) \$2 40; No. 1 Red, \$2 00. GRAIN-Rye, \$1,05; Oats,45c; Corn, \$1 00 to 1 10 Barley, \$1 50 to \$1 60. WHISKY-\$2 25@2 40.

PROVISIONS-Lard, 10@12c. Bacon, from 111/2 to Mackerel-Bbl. No. 1, \$20 00; do. No. 2, \$20 50 bbl. No. 1. \$12; do. No. 2. \$11 50; 1/4 bbl. No. 1; \$6; do. No. 2, 1/4 bbl. \$5 50. White Fish, \$9 50.

FEATHERS-62@65c. RAGS-3 to 4c. RAGS-3 to 4c.
SEED-Clover, \$8 50 to \$9 00. Flax, \$2 00@2 25; BURGESS, PEARCE & CO. imothy, \$2 70.

TALLOW-per 1b. 9 to 10c. CANDLES-Tallow, 15@17; Star, boxes, 261/2c. Soda-American, 81/2; English, 91/2. WOODENWARE-Buckets, \$3 75; Tubs, nest three do\$375; nest eight, \$3 10. \$525 Washboard, \$3 00

We are authorized to announce Judge B. J.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PETERS, of Montgomery-the present incumbent as a candidate for re-election to the Appellate Bench in the First Appellate District, subject to a Democratic convention of the District.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY? WHY NOT? rious reflections for young men, is Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, abuses and diseases induced by ignorance of Na ture's Laws. in the first age of man. Sent in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address, Dr. SKIL LIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Phila delphia, Pa.

To CONSUMPTIVES .- The REV. EDWARD A, WILSON, will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for mak-On motion, Jeremiah Osborne, Esq, was cured of a lung affection, and that dread diseas called to the Chair, and Abe. C. Ferrell ap- Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may CEIVING NEW GOODS, prove a blessing. Please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

ON HAND A WELL No. 105 South Second Street, Williamsburg, N.Y. ma7 w&twltprw

ERROR'S OF YOUTH .- A Gentleman who suffere from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all ble to the occasion; who retired and after a sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can JOHN B. OGDEN.

> INFORMATION.-Information guaranteed to pro luce a luxurious growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, car obtained without charge by addressing. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHRMIST,

42 Cedar street, N. Y.

Bankrupten

NOTICE. In the District court of the United States for the District of Kentucky,

IN BANKRUPTCY

In the matter of Sallie S. Brewington. Petition for final discharge filed February 4th 1867.

By order of the Court the creditors of Sallie S. Brewington. of Maysville, Ky., a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at Maysville, Ky., at the office of T. C. Campbell, on the 25th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from her debt. The second and third meetings of the creditors provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2nd, 1867, will be held before me at the same time and place above named.

ROBERT COULTHARD,

Register in Bankruptey.

L. B. GOGGIN,
Assignee. feb19w2w.

In the District court of the United States for the strict of Kentucky,

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Willis Ballenger. Petition for inal discharge filed February 5th, 1868. By order of the Court the creditors of Willis Ballenger, of Manon county, Ky., a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at Maysville, Ky., at the office of C. Campbell, on the 25th day of February 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause, if any they have, why the Bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debt.

d from his dept.

The second and third meetings of the creditors provided for in the 27th and 26th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2nd, 1867, will be held before ne at the same time and place above mentioned.

ROBERT COULTHARD.

L. B. GOGGIN, Register in Bankrupter L. B. GOGGIN,
Assignee.

In the matter of Robt. D. Howe. Petition for final discharge filed February 4th, 1868.

By order of the Court the creditors of Robert D. Howe, of Mason county, Ky., a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at Maysville, Ky., at the office of T. C. Campbell, on the 2sth day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts.

The second and third meetings of the creditors, provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2nd, 1867, will be held before me at the same time and place above named.

ROBERT COULTHARD.

L. B. GOGGIN.

Register in Bankruptey.

Assignee.

n the District court of the United States for the trict of Kentucky,

In the matter of Levi W. Ball. Petition for inal discharge filed February 5th, 1868.

By order of the Courts the creditors of Levi W. Ball, of Mason county, Ky., a bankrupt, are here-by notified to appear before me at Maysville, Ky., at the office of T. C. Campbelle, on the 25th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. A. to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debt.

The second and third meetings of the creditors, provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the bankrupt act of March 2nd, 1867, will be held before me at the same time and place above named.

ROBERT COULTHARD,
L. B. GOGGIN, Register in Bankruptey.

In the District Court of the United States for the rict of Kentucky,

In the matter of Abraham D. Ball. Petition for nal discharge filed February 4th, 1898, By order of the Court the creditors of Abraham D. Ball, of Mann county, Ky., a bankrupt, are hereby notified to ppear before me, at Maysville, Ky., at the office of .C. Campbell. on the 25th day of February 1868, at to clock A. M. to show cause, if any they have, by the bankrupt aforesaid should not be dischargifrom his debt.

The second and third practice of the country of the cou

I from his debt.

The second and third meetings of the creditors, rovided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the ankrupt act of March 2nd, 1867, will be held before e, at the same time and place above named.
ROBERT COULTHARD,

In the District Court of the United States for the isetrict of Kentucky. IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Wilson & Hendrickson. Petition or final discharge filed February 6th, 1868.

By order of Court the creditors of Wilson by

rovided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the ankrupt act of March 2nd, 1868, will be held at the ame time and place above named.
ROBERT COULTHARD,

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Belvin Dixon. Petition for final discharge, filed on the 21st day of February 1868. By order of the court, the creditors of Belvin Dixon, a Bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office, No. 323 Scott Street, Covington, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the Bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. The second and third meetings of creditors, provided for in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt Act of March 2nd, 1867, will be held before me at the same hour and place, on the same day.

Covington, Feb. 21, '68. R. A. ATHEY, feb26w3 Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of NATANIEL KIRK, a Bank-upt, I hereby give notice of my appointment as as-ignee of Nathaniel Kirk, of the county of Bracken n the State of Kentucky, within said District, who Sugar-N. O., 151/2@16; P. R., 131/2@141/2; Dema.

Drn Goods.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

ARE CONSTANTLY RE-

SSORTED STOCK.

VOTICE.

AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFICE.

NOTICE.

In the District court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, IN BANKRUPTCY.

VOTICE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

L. B. GOGGIN,
Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

L. B. GOGGIN, jan19w2w Assignee

VOTICE! In the District Court of the United States, for the istrict of Kentucky.

VOTICE.

has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own peti-tion, by the District Court of said District.

F. L. CLEVELAND.

Jan 30 3w

Assignee.

M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE,

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WHICH THEY OF-FER TO MER-CHA-NTS ON FA-VOXABLE TERMS

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 26, 1868. ". The World" and the Ohio Democracy.

[From the New York World, Feb. 15.] Two or three of the Democratic papers of Ohio have signified their regret that The World recently assisted Mr. Vallandigham to "see himself as others see him." We did not expect he would feel the agreeable sensations of a blooming maiden before a mirror, and are accordingly not disappointed that the faithful image does not quite please him. Whether the amiable suavity of his response heightens or softens the expression of his moral lineaments, is too nice a question for our slender powers of discrimination. As there is, in some faces, a beaming loveliness which the smiles of self complacency cannot much improve, so there is in some characters a repulsiveness which their fits can not well distort into greater deformity. We do not think any worse of Mr. Vallandigham than we did before his reply. We have long looked upon him as an uneasy compound of reckless egotism and ill temper; and we suppose the public would have accepted our judgment without the fresh evidence he furnishes in confirmation of it.

The regret expressed by two or three of our Ohio cotemporaries at what they consider as our intrusion into Ohio politics, deserves, and should receive, a more respectful notice. The World, mindful of its responsibilities as a representative organ of the Democratic party, has constantly sought to be a harmonizer of differences, and not a stirrer up of strife. It has faithfully aimed to promote unity. It practices a large toleration for diversities of sentiment on minor questions and a consistent courtesy toward all members of the party who seem sincerely, however mistakenly, devoted to its interests. We con fidently appeal, in illustration, to our treat meat of Ohio Democrats. When, last summer, Mr. Pendleton announced his views respecting the public debt, we for a long time refrained from expressing the dissent which we immediately felt, and it was not until after General Butler proclaimed similar views that we made them the subject of criticism, prefer ring to argue against a Republican rather than against an eminent and honored Democrat. We have uniformly manifested toward Mr. Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Pendleton the respectful consideration so justly due to his public and private virtues, defending him with an honest alacrity against Republican misrepresentations, and couching our strictures on his policy in language consistent with our great esteem for his character. His financial policy did not present an Ohio question, but a national question; and we have aimed to discuss it in such a temper as would offer no obstruction to party unity after a fair comparison of views. After the election of a Democratic Legisla

ture in Ohio, last fall, we felt, in common with all Democrats, a lively interest in the Senatorial election. We knew and regretted that Mr. Vallandigham would be a candidate; we knew that he would push his claims with all the selfish activity of a small politician; we believed that his election would have a baleful influence on the fortunes of the party but we respected the right of the Ohio Democracy to select their own representatives, and forebore all comment. Even in the great satisfaction we felt at Judge Thurman's election, we printed not a word to wound the sus ceptibilities of his defeated rival. The Democracy of Ohio had wisely consigned Mr. Vallandigham to merited obscurity; but while we inwardly applauded their judgment, we did not deem it wise to express any public congratulations. And indeed it needed no comment of ours to convince the country that Mr. Vallandigham owed his defeat to a just estimate of his personal character. He was more conspicuous than his successful competitor; he had been more active in prosecuting his canvass; he had the advantage of being a martyr who had suffered unredressed and uncompensated wrongs; and had the esteem of the party borne any proportion to their opportunities of knowing him, no rival could have succeeded. That the Democracy of Ohio selected Judge Thurman for Senator, and the Democracy of the whole West prefer Mr. Pendleton for President, is evidence that our slighting opinion of Mr. Vallandigham is shared by those who have had the best opportunity for estimating his character and cali ber. But we did not intermeddle, even so far as to express our approbation of their declared judgment. Being careful never to mention Mr. Vallandigham with praise, and never, when we could avoid it, to mention him at all, we were willing that he should sink silently into the insignificance with which restless insignificance with which restless mediocrity finds its proper level.

The election of General Beatty, in the Eighth Congressional District, was regarded by the whole country as something more than French and English Wall Paper a mere topic of Ohio politics. It was the first opportunity for judging whether the signal reaction exhibited in the autumnal election GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS. was still in progress. When the telegraph brought news of great Republican gains and the triumphant election of the Republican candidate, the Tribune chanted loud pæans and we swallowed our mortification in silence. After the lapse of a week or two we found Vallandigham gloating over the Democratic defeat, with the revengeful glee of a man who had successfully paid off a grudge. We found him threatening like treachery to Mr. Pendle ton, as the favorite candidate of the Western Democracy for the approaching nominations We concluded then that we had borne with this vindictive marplot long enough. We saw no more reason for treating him with tenderness, lest we should divide the Democratic party, than the patriots of the Revolution would have seen for treating Benedict Arnold with lenity for fear of sowing dissentions in the American camp. If his revenge had not incited him to treachery, he would have found protection from criticism in our

In Jefferson Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, in December, 1866, Abraham Denlinger was killed by a man named Gauvey. The latter was arrested, indicted, and in due time arraigned for trial. After the first day of the trial, being on bail, he disappeared; but the case was prosecuted to a close, resulting in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Some time ago Gauvey reappeared in Dayton and Miami City, occasionally, and finally orders were given by the proper authorities for his arrest, which was accomplished in Miami City on Monday. He is now in jail, awaiting the March term of the Court, when he will receive his sentence.

GRANITE found in Minnesota, it is reported, has been tested by the Government geolo gists at Washington, and pronounced to be equal if not superior, to any in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, known as the best building material in Eu-

In the United States, during 1866, the American Artisan reports, more than ten million tuns of iron ores were submitted to the action of fire in six hundred and thirteen blast furnaces, and from them were obtained about four million and a half tuns of pig iron.

China, Glass and Queensware.

R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE!

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.

No. 35, Second street, North side,

MAYSVILLE, KY

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friend and customers that he has on hand one of the larges and finest stocks ever imported in this section, com-

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very low gold rates, enables me to Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati

Bills. Country dealers and housekeepers will save from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.

By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods
taken back and the money refunded TERMS CASH

R. ALBERT'S

GREAT DEPOT OF

Britannia Ware.

300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,

r churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

100 Pair Flower Vases,

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and qualities; Japanned tin and toilet sets, plain and ornamented; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, steels, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles, all at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

R. ALBERT,

35 EAST SECOND STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS:

HOUSE

Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, mattings, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES

Curtains and curtain goods,

GILT CORNICES,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS. BEDSPREADS.

TOWELS AND NAPKINS, CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS. and an elegant assortment of

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. French & American Clocks,

by the single piece at wholesale prices, at R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,

PIANO DEALER

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STEINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STIEFF'S, GROVENSTEEN & CO., and other makes of Pianos, at a

Reduction of \$25 to \$100

Off Cincinnati prices.

Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in ex-change. All piano rents

Invariably

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Do not buy third and fourth rate Pianos, at high prices, from irresponsible persons, if you can get a good instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

WAREROOM

CHINA PALACE. SECONDSTREET.

Grocery and Commission Alerchants (TROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

W. L. PEARCE. Wholesale Grocer

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Sutton street, opposite the Will House MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other astern ports, the following supply of fresh FAMILY GROCERIES,

purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now offer to merchants and customers at CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS,

Rio, Java and Laguayra coffee,
Crushed, granulated and coffee A sugar, Levering's,
Choice N. O. and Island sugar,
Baltimore sirups, in bbls, half bbls and kegs,
New fish, in bbls, half bbls and kits,
Choice green and black teas,
Washboards, brooms, buckets, tubs,
Fancy toilet and barsoaps,
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,
New Castle soda, indigo, madder, alum, salt,
Hard pressed and fine cut chewing tobacco,
Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,
Cove oysters, spices, matches,
Raisins, figs, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and jutetwine Lage,
Rice, starch, &c.
I offer to the trade also a large variety of chased at the lowest net cash price, and now

LIQUORS. including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles fine French brandy, champagne wine, ginger wine, native wine and

RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the sale and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner with reference to quantity, quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

\*\*Body T respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

marl2 by W. L. PEARCE.

HAMILTON GRAY'S

OLD STAND,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

JUST RECEIVED: 10 hhds choice Demerara sugar; 5 Porto Rico do

Just received
20 bls crushed sugar;
20 "granulated sugar; powdered do "B" do extra "C" do

15 extra "C" do
Just received
15 bbls Balt. golden sirup;
25 halfbbls Balt.do do
30 kegs do do do
20 "Boston do
10 half bbls ainber do
10 bbls southward do
Just received
25 bbls extra cider vinegar;
10 bbls extra cider vinegar;
Just received

Just received 50 bbls Louisville lime;
Just received a large lot of old Bourbon whisky.
This is a very desirable lot, and will be sold at a short profit for eash or to punctual dealers. hort profit for cash of Justreceived

Justreceived

My cock of groceries and liquors is now complete
and I would solicit a continuance of the patronage
heretofore so liberally extended to the house.

E. GRAY.
ial ly

R. G. JANUARY & CO.,

(Successors) to JANUARY & Howe.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

-AND DEALERS IN-Wool, Feathers, Bacon & Produce Generally S. E. corner Second & Sutton sts.,

> MAYSVILLE, KY. Terms Cash!

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

A CHOICE LOT

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

NEWORLEANSSUGAROF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY. FOR SALE BY P. B. VANDEN & CO.

Cor, Third & Market Street. R. LEE MANNEN

WITH

"MORRIS"

Leaf Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.

Nos. 100, 102 & 104

WEST FRONT STREET,

· CINCINNATI, OHIO. CASEY & WAYNE.

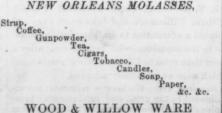
PROPRIETORS,

SUCCESSORS TO MORRIS & CHALFANT. AUCTION SALES DAILY. Advances made on Consignments.

TERMS CASH!

FIRST OF THE SEASON. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!

hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, crushed NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,



W. J. ROSS & CO.

MAYSVILLE, K ..

WOOD & WILLOW WARE FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, Gin, Wines, and Brandies, which we will sell any way to suit purchasers. Will exchange for Meal, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Lard, Bacon, Flax-seed and Feathers. Flour and Salt always on hands.

Cor. Market and Third Street,

Drugs, Mledicines, &c. NEW FIRM.

Seaton & Brodrick, have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of

SEATON & BLATTERNAN. AND WILL CONTINUE THE

in all its various branches at the old stand or

CORNER OF COURT. We cordially invite the patronage of the custo ners of the old firm, and of the public generally

gewing Machines. PLORENCE SEWING

BLANK BOOKS, PASS BOOKS & MEM MACHINES ORANDUMS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW WITH COVER, HEMMER, FELLER, TUCKER,

> CORDER, BRAIDER &c. FOR

Sixty-Five Dollars! Suitable for all grades of Work. BEST AND CHEAPEST

MACHINE IN THE MARKET. t received the "HIGHEST PRIZE" at the fol-owing Exhibitions—this year 1867. EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, PARIS AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK. NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR

MECHANICS ASSOCIATION AT LOWELL, MASS

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, AT BUFFALO.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE, AT BALTIMORE This succession of triumphs should be sufficient to convince every unprejudiced person of the great su-periority of the **FLORENCE** over all other family sewing machines. A few

to responsible persons. The rent to be applied to JOHN A. SEATON, AGENT.

MACHINES TO LEASE

corner Second and Court sts .. Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding,]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE, Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation. These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be urpassed.
I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c.,

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE,

N. COOPER,

TINWARE, STOVES, GRATES, STONEWARE for the purchase and sale of the cheapest goods, ever obtained in this market. All you have to do to save money, is to find out the TIN ROOFER

> CELEBRATED SORGHUM MILLS Second street, Maysville, Ky. BISSETT & COOPER, Steam Fitters and Plumbers, and Dealers

Carriages. MARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest and material of the Carriage Manufa BIERBOWER & ALLEN,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,

And at Reasonable Prices. R. C. BIERBOWER, Maysville, Ky.

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH AND ATLOWEST RATES. REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS! ALLEN & BURROUGHS. Second st., between Sutton and Wall, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Cigars and Cobacco. GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

PURCHASING YOUR CIGARS & TOBACCO

hotels.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, (Formerly Dennison House, C. NELSON, T. A. MATTHEWS. C. GALLEHER, GALLEHER, NELSON & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers. THE GREAT DECLINE!

MONEY SCARCE

CLOTHING ABUNDANT,

W. B. KAHN & Co.

MERICANT TAILORS.

CLOTHIERS.

No. 37, Second street,

. (ADJOINING CHINA PALACE,)

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of clothing and furnishing goods, makes it to every man's interest to buy, and buy Now!

The decline in many kinds of cloths, cassimeres and other goods for gentleman's wear, is said to have been greater than in any other article, and

W. B. KAHN & CO.

propose to keep always square with the market, or A LITTLE BELOW

ALL THEIR OWN

THEY MANUFACTURE

CLOTHING! and upon as large a scale as any western house. They use the best material, employ the best hands, and always try to give the best bargains. Their

stock is now

UNUSUALLY LARGE IN EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS

and they are determined to sell largely regardless of

ALL COMPETITORS. WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION

TO OUR CELEBRATED

STAR SHIRT!

THE BEST MADE AND THE BEST FITTING SHIRT KNOWN TO THE TRADE. OUR STOCK OF COLLARS, LINEN AND PAPER

is large and cheaper than any west of the mountains All kinds of underclothing,

UNDERSHIRTS, SOCKS.

NECK TIES. &c., &c., &c., at astonishing low rates—the very latest styles and the very BEST TERMS. CALL AND SEE US ANYHOW.

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